The Churchman.

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JOHN HECKER, PROPRIETOR. NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 14, 1854. At No. 111 BROADWAY, In Trinity Building, Rooms 38 & 40.

DAILY PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Public Worship is celebrated every week-day in this city and Brooklyn as follows:

In Trinity Church..........at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
St. Luke's Church.......... 8½ " 5 "
Church of the Nativity.......... 9 A. M.
Church of the Annunciation.......... 9 "
[Sunday services, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Church of the Holy Communion...... 8 " 6 "
[Except on Fridays, when *Evening* Prayer with Lecture is at 7½
On Saints' Days 2d service (with offertory for the poor) at 11 A. M.]
Church of the Transfiguration......¼ to 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Church of the Holy Apostles.......... 9 "
Church of the Holy Innocents.......... 9 "
On Saints' days and other Festivals, 2d service 11 "
St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn.......... 8½ "
[On Festivals and Fasts, a *second* service at 5 "
Grace Church Brooklyn Heights....... 9 A. M.
St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn....... at 5½ P. M.
and on Fridays and Holy Days at 8½ A. M.
Friday evening, with Lecture, at 7½ P. M.

☞ It is respectfully requested that information be sent to this office of changes in the above proper to be made, from time to time.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

15. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
18. St. Luke the Evangelist.
22. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
28. St. Simon and St. Jude the Apostles.
29. Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

NOVEMBER.

1. All Saints.
2. Thanksgiving Day—unless some other day be appointed by the Civil Authority: then such day. [The proper Service for the Day is printed immediately before the Family Prayer.]
5. Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
12. Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
19. Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
26. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity: Sunday next before Advent. [The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the Twenty-fifth Sunday are to be used.]
30. St. Andrew the Apostle.

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

New York.—The Commission of Bishops appointed at the last General Convention to consider the memorial of sundry Presbyters met by adjournment at Hartford on the 4th inst. The lamented death of one of their associates (Bishop Wainwright) and the unavoidable absence of another (Bishop Otey) reduced the number in attendance to five. They made some progress in reading papers which had been addressed to them, and in considering other matters which pertain to their work. Providential causes had prevented the early circulation of the questions prepared by the Commission at their July meeting, and the preparation of Reports by Sub-Committees. These causes, combined with pressing engagements on the part of one of the members of the commission, determined them to postpone further proceedings to the meeting which is to be held according to original arrangements in February next.

It is earnestly hoped that those who propose to send answers to the questions which have been circulated, or to contribute in other ways to the objects of the commission, will forward their communications to the Secretary, the Rev. Professor Johnson, (General Seminary, New York,) or to one of the members, before the 15th of January, 1855.

The place fixed for the next meeting is Philadelphia.

New Jersey.—The Commencement of that admirable Church institution, Burlington College, was celebrated on the 29th ult. There was a large attendance, as well of strangers as of citizens of Burlington.—Governor Pierce of New Jersey was present, and many of the clergy of that and the neighboring diocese.

The General Study of the College had been decorated and festooned with evergreens for the occasion. Over the platform were suspended the stripes and stars, which formed a rich and attractive drapery. In the rear of the President's chair was a beautiful flag, emblematical of the union of the good Christian and good citizen, which had been made by the young ladies of St. Mary's Hall and presented to the students of the College a few days previous to the Commencement. An excellent Band from Philadelphia had been engaged for the occasion. At ten o'clock the doors of the General Study were thrown open and the procession entered. The platform was occupied by the Faculty of the College, the Clergy, the Alumni and several distinguished invited guests. Essays were delivered by the graduating class in the English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, and German languages. The master piece of the whole, if we may select where most were excellent, was the Master's Oration, delivered by Hobart Chetwood, A. B., a candidate for the degree of A. M. Both in matter and manner it was superior to the usual order of such exercises. The subject was the *Responsibilities of the educated man.* At the conclusion of the valedictory, the members of the Sixth Form were invested with their Collegiate robes. The assembly then formed in procession and moved to the new St. Mary's Church. The Bidding prayer was read by Rev. Wm. T. Johnson, of Freehold, after which the Litany by Rev. W. C. Doane. The Choir then chanted the 150th Psalm. The Right Rev. President proceeded then to deliver the Baccalaureate Address. The following propositions were established in the address: 1st. The authority to educate a human soul must come from God. 2d The means to educate a human soul must come through God. 3d. The motive to educate a human soul is that it may be fitted for God. The President proceeded to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon the following gentlemen—members of the Senior Class—in accordance with the customary usages:—Wm. Vanderpool, F. W. Alexander, A. M. King, P. V. Finch, E. H. McLaghlin, H. O. Clagett. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following gentlemen of Alumni of the College:—Rev. W. T. Johnson, Hobart Chetwood, Christopher W. Smith. The Honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Rev. Julius D. Rose, of Newark; Professor Cox, of Burlington College; Prof. Baquet, of Burlington College; Alexis. J. Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., George Henry Clay, of Pottsville. The Holy Communion was afterwards administered by Bishop Doane. When the sacrament had been partaken of, the assembly was dismissed to reassemble in the General Study to partake of the dinner. About 200 persons, invited guests, professors and students, took positions at the table. The President presided: at his right was seated Gov. Price.

The Bishop held a Confirmation on Sunday, October 8th, (seventeenth after Trinity,) in Trinity Church, Newark. The Rector, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and the Rev. Mr. Rowland, read morning prayers, and the Bishop preached, confirmed sixteen persons, and administered the Holy Communion.

In the afternoon, in Christ Church, the Rev. Mr. Stewart read prayers, the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Lowell catechised the children, and the Bishop examined them, preached and confirmed *five* persons.

In the evening, in Grace Church, the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, read prayers, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Rowland and Amidon, of the Diocese of New York, and catechised the children, and the Bishop examined them, preached and confirmed *eleven* persons. The Rev. Mr. Rose was present.

Maine.—The Bishop ordained to the Priesthood, on the 27th ult., at St. Mark's church, Augusta, the Rev. Wm. Edmond Armitage, Rector of that church. The clergy present were the Bishop, the Rev. Messrs. Burgess, Willey, Willian, Weston, Murray, and Slattery, Presbyters, and the Rev. Mr. Chadwell, Deacon,—the Presbyters uniting in the imposition of hands, and performing other portions of the service. The sermon, which was on 1 Tim. iii. 1, was preached by the Bishop. The Board of Missions of the Diocese met in the afternoon at Christ church, Gardiner, when a sermon was preached on Jer. iii. 19, by the Rev. Mr. Burgrss. On the evening of the same day the Rev. Mr. Pratt preached on Rev. xxii. 17. On the morning of Thursday, after prayers in the lecture-room of the church, the clergy held a conference upon the means of promoting the spirit and practice of private and family devotion in their congregations. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Willian preached on 1 Tim. v. 22. In the evening a Missionary service was held, in which the Rev. Messrs. Murray, Slattery, Armitage, and Pratt, with the Bishop took part, and which closed with a remarkably liberal collection. The attendance on all these occasions was numerous.

Connecticut.—At Southport, on St. Michael's Day, the Assistant-Bishop laid the corner-stone of a new church for the parish of Trinity church. It is one of the oldest parishes in the Diocese, and the present is the fourth edifice erected for Divine worship. The last building was destroyed by fire some time during the summer. The Bishop addressed the large assemblage present, and took occasion to show the Church view of the parish, showing also the delightful associations connected with the parish church, and how it is the centre from which a holy and good influence extends to the world around it. There were present of the clergy, the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Purdy, the Rev. Messrs. Paddock, Purvis, Carder, Tomlinson, Stimson, Williams, and Preston, of the Diocese of Connecticut, and the Rev. Mr. Wilcoxon, of Minnesota. The church is to be of wood, 80 by 47, without a chancel.

The Assistant-Bishop held an ordination in Christ church, Middletown, on the 24th ult., when Samuel Farmar Jarvis, M. A., was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons.

Rhode Island.—The *Christian Witness*, with reference to the recent election of a Bishop for the Diocese, says:—"Dr. Clark is in the very prime of life, a very popular preacher,—of most agreeable and winning manners, possessing an active mind, with energetic habits of industry, and will, we are confident, fully realize the anticipation of his friends, in the exercise of the important duties of the high office, to which he has been called. With the blessing of God upon the life and labors of the new Bishop, we see not why the Diocese of Rhode Island should not become one of the most flourishing, and in fact be, what we are sure it has the elements for becoming, a *model diocese.*"

Wisconsin.—It appears by the Journal of the 8th Annual Convention of this Diocese, that the number of organized parishes is 32—total number of clergy, 35. The total number of communicants in the Diocese is 1,172. Upwards of 1,000 children attend the Sunday School.

Ohio.—We find by the Bishop's address to the Convention that during the past year he has confirmed 519 persons; ordained 3 Deacons and 10 Presbyters; consecrated three churches. Four new parishes have been organized. There are ten candidates for orders. Six Clergymen have been received into the Diocese the past year, and fourteen have left. The decrease in the clergy is owing to inadequate salaries.

Kentucky.—The Bishop held an ordination at Frankfort on the Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity, when Mr. Francis Holman was ordained a Deacon.

Kansas.—The mission in this new territory is proceeding satisfactorily. The organization of Fort Leavenworth, by the Rev. W. N. Irish, as the first parish, is considered an important step at this early date, and in a place of such direct communication with the best portions of land opened for settlement, where a large town will necessarily soon spring up.

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

England.—The Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity (October 1) was set apart by the Church as a Day of Thanksgiving for the abundant harvest. The day was appointed by the Queen in Council; and it was thus notified in the Government *Gazette:*

"It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the present abundant harvest; and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used in all Churches, and Chapels in England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Sunday, the 1st day of October next. And it is hereby further ordered, that Her Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, in order that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several Churches and Chapels of England and Wales and of the town of Berwick-on-Tweed."

In some instances this had been partly anticipated. At Brooke, in Norfolk (on a week-day), a Thanksgiving Service had been held in the Church in the afternoon, and arrangements were made by the Vicar of the parish, with the ready and generous assistance of the Rev. J. Holmes and Mr. J. S. Kett, two wealthy resident proprietors, that the farmers and their wives, with all their harvest laborers, their wives and children, should adjourn from the Church to the Vicarage lawn, to partake, master and man, landlord and tenant, parent and child, of a substantial repast of good old English fare. Long before the hour fixed for Divine Service the Church was filled in every part, and many persons were unable to obtain admission. The words selected by the Minister as the subject of his address were, Psalm cvii. 8, 9. At the conclusion of the Service upwards of 300 persons sat down to dinner in front of the Vicarage-house. They were subsequently addressed by Mr. Holmes and Mr. Kett. The arrangements were superintended by Dr. Beal, the Vicar of the parish. Several of the clergy and families of distinction in the neighborhood were present and took part in the proceedings. The *reunion* was cheered by the presence of a band of music, which enlivened the scene with a selection of old English and other familiar airs. And about 8 o'clock the party quietly and contentedly dispersed to their homes, delighted with the rural festival which they had enjoyed.

Preparations are actively making for constituting the Cornish section of the diocese of Exeter into a separate bishopric. The Bishop of Exeter is heartily in favor of it. A meeting had been held respecting it at St. Columb, when the munificent offer of Dr. Walker, as to the disposal of the living of St. Columb, was gone into. A letter from the Rev. donor was read, in which he stated that in making the offer of the advowson of St. Columb as the foundation of the future See of Cornwall, he did so with the intention that the Episcopal palace should be at the Rectory of St. Columb. Major. A subscription was opened with the gift of £100, for the purpose of providing funds for effecting such repairs and alterations in the fine old Parish Church as the proposed scheme may render necessary. An address was voted to Dr. Walker for his efforts to establish an independent bishopric for Cornwall. It is worthy of remark that, with the exception of the dioceses of Lincoln and Norwich, the present Episcopal jurisdiction of the See of Exeter exceeds the average, in point of population, by not less than 277,273 souls.

Peterborough Cathedral having, by the considerate feeling of the Dean (Dr. Saunders) been thrown open at all hours to the public, the result has so far been most satifactory—as thus testified by a paper issued by the Dean:

There has been a general and popular demand for the more liberal opening of our public buildings, and particularly Cathedrals, in England, the chief difficulties to which have been the want of sufficient attendance to expla'n and protect the beauties of the architecture. The good temper and consideration of the parties visiting Peterborough Cathedral have secured the latter of these objects, for although the number of parties entered in the book kept for that purpose, from Febuary 8 (when the building was first thrown open) to August 17, 1854, has exceeded 5,900—being about ten times as many as used to attend—yet the amount of damage done was valued to the Dean by the mason at less than 2s.—a fact which may well prevail with other public bodies to adopt a similar course. The former difficulty is in part provided for by printed cards briefly explaining the various objects of interest, and thus enabling every one to act as his own verger. The Dean complains (and he stands alone in this character) of the generosity of visitors tampering with the honesty of the vergers, by forcing upon them gratuites which have hitherto found their way to the Alms Offertory; but there will shortly be a regular Canonical alms' chest put up at the verger's seat for the secret benevolence of visitors who wish to take some method of showing their gratitude to the Great Lord and Builder of the Temple through the medium of the sick and destitute inhabitants of the city.—August 1854."

We have before noticed the reported "revival" at Saviour's, Leeds, by the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Aitkin—formerly a Methodist, but now an ordained Priest of the Church of England. The Vicar of Leeds (Dr. Hook) having had his attention called to it, thus writes to one of the churchwardens of the parish:

Whatever was the expectation of the revivalists, the attempt has been an entire failure. A very few persons have been disturbed in their minds, some of them very improperly; these are almost exclusively (excepting, of course, those engaged in creating the excitement) uneducated people, and I have not heard of one profligate who has been turned from the error of his ways. Had it been otherwise, had the profane and profligate been converted, there are many who, like myself, would have wished God-speed to the work, even if we were compelled to find some fault with the instrumentality employed.

With respect to the incumbent of St. Saviour's (the Rev. Mr. Knott) having had recourse to Mr. Aitkin's assistance, Dr. Hook says: "Mr. Knott, it is well known, has been for some time convinced of the unreality of the proceedings of St. Saviour's, and has been led to see clearly that Romanism can only be opposed effectually by a steady maintenance of the distinguishing doctrine of Protestantism, *i.e.*, justification by faith only in opposition to the notion of justification by an inherent righteousness of our own. He is a man of education and piety, and if, in avoiding one extreme, he has for the moment been hurried into another, and I have no right to suppose this to have been the case, we may fairly hope that he will soon recover his equilibrium, and be found laboring in the *via media* of the Church of England."

The Lord Bishop of London's Visitation is to be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday, the 2nd of November.

The Church of All Saints, Notting-hill, London, which has been built and endowed by Dr. Walker, (whose munificent offer to contribute to the establishment of a new bishopric for Cornwall is referred to above,) will, on its consecration, have Daily Choral Service. There is to be an endowment for a choir and organist, including a school for the education of the boys.

We have intelligence of the death of the Rev. William Thompson, D.D., Principal of St. Edmund-hall, Oxford, formerly Fellow of Queen's College, and Rector of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight. Dr. Thompson took his degree of B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819, B.D. 1844, and D.D. 1845. On the death of Dr. Grayson in 1843, Mr. Thompson was elected by the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College to the Headship. The Rectory of Great Gatcombe, of the annual value of £646, is annexed to the Headship, being held by the University in trust for the Principal of St. Edmund-hall. The remains of the lamented gentleman were buried in the Chapel of St. Edmund-hall.

The clergy of the diocese of St. David's have been presenting the Bishop with his portrait, "admirably and truthfully painted by Samuel Lawrence." The ceremony took place with great *eclat* at the Shire-hall, Carmarthen, in the presence of a large assemblage of clergy, nobility, and gentry. The Dean of St. David's presided, and to Archdeacon Venables (of Carmarthen) was committed the task of formally presenting the portrait. The Bishop made a long reply of thanks; but the more interesting speeches were made at the *dejeuner* given to his lordship afterwards at the Ivy-Bush Hotel. There were fifty-two clergy present, and the only laymen admitted were the deputy-registrar of the diocese and the artist.

Canada.—The Bishop of Toronto has commenced a Synod of the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese, for the 25th inst., to take into consideration "the increased peril with which the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature seem to threaten the remainder of her very scanty endowment, and to take such a course as may appear just and expedient to avert the same." This has reference to the proposed secularizations of the Clergy Reservoirs. But the Bishop's Circular states, that "the Synod will also be engaged in framing such regulations for its future government and guidance as local circumstances require."

THE WORLD AT HOME.

The Trial of Dr. Graham for Murder.—The trial of Dr. Graham for the murder of Col. Loring, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, occupied the attention of the Court several days. No new points were revealed by the testimony for the prosecution. Doctors Uhl and Quackenbos were of opinion that the lacerated state of the wound in Col. Loring's body, the cause of death, was the simple effect of pulling out the sword. They did not think the instrument was worked in the body. One of the servants of the St. Nicholas, Michael Fee, testified that he saw deceased and accused clenched, and that Col. Loring was trying to throw Dr. Graham off. Dr. G., he said, appeared to be the most angry. Herman B. Stage swore positively that he saw the sword in the hands of Dr. G. the night before the murder, and that then the point was perfectly straight. The defence was, that the sword-cane was Dr. Graham's constant companion. "True," said his connsel, "it was an instrument of death; but, under the mysterious providence of God, anything might become at some time an instrument of death,"—and that having been struck by Col. Loring a blow which staggered him, he stabbed him with the sword, under the impulse of the irritation thus produced. Witnesses proved that Col. Loring did strike Dr. Graham, but not until the latter had called him a liar, and been otherwise abusive.

On the fifth day, objection having been taken to one of the jurors, he being a near relative of the prisoner's wife, the eleven other jurors presented a petition to the Court, praying to be released from the discharge of their duties. To get over the difficulty, it was after some discussion agreed that the obnoxious juror should retire, and the verdict of the 11 be taken by consent, as that of the whole jury. Mr. O'Connor having addressed the jury for the defence, the District Attorney then closed the case in an able speech on behalf of the people. The Judge then summed up the case, carefully pointing out the law as distinguishing murder, manslaughter in its several degrees, and killing in self-defence. As to the cases where killing is not held "justifiable," but excusable, he said:—"Killing is 'excusable,' when committed: 1. By accident and misfortune; 2. In the heat of passion; 3. Upon sudden and sufficient provocation; 4. Without any undue advantage being taken; 5. And without any dangerous weapon being used; 6. And when not done in a cruel or unusual manner. The law as to manslaughter in the first degree it is not necessary to notice. Killing another (unless committed under such circumstances as to constitute excusable or justifiable homicide,) is manslaughter in the second degree, if committed; 1. Without a design to effect death; 2. In the heat of passion; 3. But in a cruel and unusual manner. If committed without a design to effect death, or in the heat of passion, or by a dangerous weapon, then it is manslaughter in the third degree. The involuntary killing of another, [if not justifiable or excusable,] by any weapon, or by means neither cruel nor unusual, in the heat of passion, is manslaughter in the fourth degree. Every other killing of a human being, by the act, procurement or culpable negligence of another, when such killing is not justifiable or excusablo, or is not murder or manslaughter, comes under the head of manslaughter in the fourth degree." The learned Judge concluded by reminding the jury that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of any doubt, but telling them that such doubt must not arise from any feeling of aversion to find one guilty in a capital case, but be such as a reasonable and impartial man might entertain in the exercise of his reason and judgment. The jury retired at 6 3-4 o'clock in the evening. At twenty minutes past 3 o'clock, A. M., the jury came into court and rendered a verdict against Robert M. Graham of "Guilty of Manslaughter in the Second Degree."

The Counsel for the prisoner asked for twenty days to file a bill of exceptions, which was granted by the Court.

The State Fair.—This exhibition of the agricultural, mechanical, and other industrial products of the State of New York, went off with much satisfaction. The articles exhibited testified strikingly to our rapid progress in agriculture and art, and must have conveyed many useful hints to our country folk who saw and admired them. Among the living specimens, the objects of greatest interest were the Cashmere goats, entered by Dr. Davis. Crowds constantly surrounded them. These animals differ from those introduced into France and Italy, in this, that their entire fleece is capable of use, while of those the wool, if such it may be called, underlaid the coarse hair. A belt of country in Asia, about 140 miles in width, supplied the animals under exhibition. On both sides of that belt a different species is found. The public spirit of Dr. Davis, in introducing these animals into this country, and in affording our city the opportunity to inspect them, at large expense to himself, is deserving of grateful acknowledgment. Of the horses, many were superb. Old Trustee, famous as being the sire of Fashion, was on the ground with Monarch. Young Tornado, owned by Mr. Sheldon, was distinguished for his superior shape and action. Young Cassius M. Clay, a beautiful black, attracted much attention. The matched horses were of a superior description. There never was a finer display of mules at any Northern Exhibition. The usefulness of these animals, founded on their strength, great power of endurance, and capacity for being easily kept in good condition, has within the last few years attracted much attention towards them. The bulls, too, were excellent; and the horned cattle generally, especially those of the Durham and Devon breeds, were much admired. There were also some fine specimens of Leicestershire long-wooled sheep, imported, and lambs bred from them in this country. Of the swine the Yorkshire breed attracted principal attention. The agricultural and other implements were various and most ingenious. But the implements of art were not confined to agriculture. Even those of music were included; and nothing, perhaps, displayed greater excellence in any department than a piano-forte manufactured by Mr. Horace Waters, of this city.

Iron on Staten Island.—Iron mines are being now successfully worked on Staten Island. Iron was known to exist on Staten Island before the revolution, but until the present year it has never been developed in large quantities. A mine, opened more than a century ago by Governor Dongan, afterwards Earl of Limerick, has been worked this year past, and upwards of 1,000 tons of iron obtained from it.

National Baby Show.—The papers give amusing accounts of the show of babies which took place at Springfield, Ohio, on the 6th inst. As many as one hundred and twenty entries of babies were made. The first premium for the finest baby of two years old or under, was a tea-set with a salver valued at three hundred dollars. The second premium, for the next best baby, was a tea-set valued at two hundred dollars. The third premium was two hundred dollars for the finest child under one year of age. The fourth premium was a Parian marble group. The first premium was awarded to Mrs. Romner, of Vienna, Ohio; the 2d to Mrs. McDowell, of Cincinnati; the 3d to Mrs. Arthur, of Philadelphia; the 4th to Mrs. Henry Howe, of Cincinnati. A letter was read from "Fanny Fern," and read to the edification of all concerned. Letters were also received rrom Mrs. Swisshelm, Mr. Crittenden, Mrs. Mott, and Mr. Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley thought that much attention should be given to the development of the human constitutionin a country where able-bodied men sold for five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars a piece. Mrs. Mott thought that black babies should have been admitted to this exhibition, and had an equal chance with the whites. Among the exhibitors was an old woman who came with her seventeenth child. She claimed a premium on that ground.

The Yellow Fever.—This pestilence is fast decreasing in all the Southern cities. The deaths at the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, for the week ending on the 30th ult., were 100, a decrease of 47 as compared with the previous week. At Savannah there were but 6 deaths from yellow fever on Tuesday. At Charleston there were 11 on Thursday. At Augusta there was but one death on Wednesday. The weather was gradually growing colder, and a good frost, which would put and to the disease, was anxiously looked for.

Loss of the Arctic Steamship, with upwards of Three Hundred Lives.—The news of this direful occurrence reached this city on Wednesday morning. The *Arctic* left Liverpool on the 20th ult., with 250 passengers, and a crew of about 100; and on Wednesday, the 27th, was destroyed by a collision with a screw-propeller, about 40 miles from Cape Race—some 70 only of those on board, principally the crew and engine men, escaping with their lives. The following is the account given by Mr. G. H. Barnes, of Philadelphia, who was among the saved:—

"On Wednesday, September 27, precisely at 12 o'clock M., in a dense fog, we came in contact with a bark-rigged iron propellor with black hull, salmon coloured bottom, lead coloured poop and boats, and black pipe. She was bound eastward, and had all sail set, with a strong, fair wind. The speed of the Arctic at the time was about thirteen knots an hour. The shock to us appeared slight, but the damage to the other vessel was frightful. Capt. Luce instantly ordered the quarter boats cleared away, and the chief mate, boatswain, and three sailors went to her relief; before other boats left, the order was countermanded. The Arctic then described a circle twice round the wreck, during which time I caught a glimpse of more than two hundred people clustered on her hurricane deck.

"At this juncture it was first ascertained that we had sustained injury, and the water was pouring in at our bows. When the first officer came alongside to report, the captain was unable to take him up, but headed N.N.W. in the hope of making land. Our position on the previous day, at 12 o'clock, was latitude 48 39, longitude 45 27. We had run about three hundred and ten miles from the time of this observation until the moment of collision, and were supposed to be forty miles from Cape Race. The pumps were vigorously worked, and an anchor chain thrown overboard; but, in spite of all exertion, the engines stopped, and the water extinguished the fires. Four of the five other life-boats, believed to have been well provisioned, containing the engineers, sailors, a few passengers, and all the officers except the captain and third mate, left the ship at an early stage. The majority of the passengers were working at the pumps—some firing the signal guns, and others launching spars, under the direction of Captain Luce and Mr. Dorian, the third mate, to form a raft.

"In order to facilitate this latter work the sixth and last boat was lowered. Dorian, one or two firemen, three of the other passengers saved, and myself, were busily engaged lashing water-casks and settees to the main yard, two topgallant yards, and several smaller spars—the Captain, with a number of gentlemen, protecting the work by keeping back the crowd—when a panic seized all on board, a rush was made, passengers and firemen precipitated themselves headlong over the bulwarks on to the raft, and in a moment our little boat was full, and in imminent danger of being sunk. In this emergency Dorian ordered the rope which held us to the steamer to be cut, and with our hands and axes we paddled from the raft's side. The mate, who throughout preserved great presence of mind, and labored with heroic energy, cried out, 'For God's sake, Captain, clear the raft, so that we can work. I won't desert the ship while there's a timber above water.'

"But the sea was now flush with the dead-lights. In less than three minutes from the time he spoke, the stern sunk—the foam went boiling over the tumbling heap of human beings—many were dashed forward against the pipe. I heard one wild yell (still ringing in my ears) and saw the Arctic and the struggling mass rapidly engulfed. Numbers yet clung to the imperfectly constructed raft; but, alas, we could render them no aid. Our own situation was no less precarious; and, cruel as it seemed, we were forced to abandon them to fate. Heaven forbid that I should ever witness such another scene. We however picked up two more men, and then, with an overloaded boat, without oars, tholepins, food, or drink, avoiding with difficulty the fragments of the wreck, and passing many dead females, prepared for a night upon the ocean. We secured a floating pumpkin and cabbage to guard against immediate starvation, lashed a spar to the bow of our boat to keep her head to the wind and sea, and thus drifted until daylight; the night was cold and foggy, with a heavy swell, and, in a cramped, drenched, and half-naked condition, we suffered terribly."

At 5 o'clock in the evening of the 28th, they espied a sail, and by signalling attracted attention, and were taken on board: it proved to be the *Heron*, bound to Liverpool. The captain treated them kindly, and during the night made every effort to find any others who might have escaped, but in vain. Next day they fell in with the *Lebanon*, which brought eighteen of them to New York. The steamer with which the *Arctic* came into collision is supposed to be the *Charity*, from Quebec to Liverpool, with a great number of passengers on board, all or most of them, it is feared, lost.

THE NEW SAILOR'S HOME.

Mr. Editor,—It is about four years and a half ago since the Mariner's Home upon the North River, was commenced by the undersigned, aided by three friends of the Sailor's cause. It was an experiment, having for its object, if successful, the establishment of a suitable Home, to be connected, if possible, with the P. E. Ch. Missionary Society for Seamen in the city and port of New York. Under the blessing of God and thro' the generous aid of many friends whom God raised up as need required, the experiment was successful—and so too, the object has been attained. Encouraged by its success, the above Society has established a Home for the sailor, with every comfort and every convenience, and second to none in the Union. It is a Home worthy of the Church in New York, and which we hope will be visited by all who feel any sympathy for the sailor. It is located in Franklin Square, near by the rendevous of saiiors and may be viewed at any time during the day. Here then is the result of a small beginning, a little more than four years ago under great disadvantages and discouragements. But Almighty God blessed the effort and out of it has come the New Sailor's Home in Franklin Square, which was opened on the 2d of October.

There is however one thing remaining, which has tended to dispirit and cast me down. And that is, that the friends of the sailor should have withdrawn their aid from me just at this juncture, leaving me embarrassed with a debt of about Three Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars for rent on the 1st of October for the Mariner's Home. Some weeks since I applied for help to meet this indebtedness, but there has been none to answer. A kind friend of the Sailor's Mission loaned the money. But this must be returned and he wants it now. I am compelled therefore to make this appeal, hoping that Almighty God will put it into the hearts of those who have the ability to help to pay this debt; and I can assure them that they will have no more appeals from me for the rent of the Mariner's Home.

Donations may be sent to the care of Messrs. Stanford & Swords, 637 Broadway.

D. V. M. Johnson,
Missionary in charge of the Floating Church of The Holy Comforter.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For The Churchman.

"AS THY DAY, SO SHALL THY STRENGTH BE."

When brightly shines the morning ray,
And countless toils await the day;
When much thou fear'st thy strength too small
To meet—aye, more, to conquer, all;—
Press on! it is God's own decree
That, "as thy day, thy strength shall be!"

When fainting 'neath the blaze of noon,
The slightest aid were richest boon;
While, all around, temptations stand,
To lure with whispers greet and bland,
Yield not! 'tis written that for thee,
Just "as thy day, thy strength shall be!"

When night falls deep and clouds arise,—
And all thy hope, like starlight, dies;
While winds sweep cold along the plain,
And sad, thou look'st for friends in vain;
'Tis almost o'er! thy haven see,—
Rest! as thy day, thy strength shall be!

A hand unseen completes the toil,
From which thy weary hands recoil;
The same hand tempers heat and cold;—
Guides the young limbs—supports the old;—
Through shades of night by Him we see
Thus, "as our day, our strength shall be!"

Who would not in the conflict fail?
Who would not cower before the gale?
Who would not shrink, and veil his eyes,
When some dread bolt toward him flies?
Were not this promise plain to see,—
Lo! "as thy day, thy strength shall be!"

Father! for all I reckon mine,
I claim that promise, so divine!
Whate'er our mortal steps befal,
Content on Thee alone to call!
Why covet aught, from aught why flee—
While "as our day our strength shall be?"

Boston, 16th Sunday after Trinity. W. W. M.

For The Churchman.

THE GOOD CHURCHMAN.

(CONTINUED.)

The Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States is dear to the good Churchman, not merely because he thinks it that one among the various denominations in our land which is best adapted to secure to individuals the country the blessings of the Gospel; and which, sustained, cared for, and carried forward in its work, by the enlightened understandings and devoted hearts of her true and faithful ministers and members, may surely be hoped to be God's most honored instrument in securing those blessings. It is dear to him mainly as the only communion among us that has historical proof of identity with the Church of Christ, as He and His Apostles established it, as it was extended to Britain in primitive times, and as it was brought to this country, and has been continued here, on the principles of extension, unity, and allegiance, established by ancient Catholic canons. It is thus the fair representative, here and now, of that Church to which the New Testament was given; and which, therefore, was meant by the Divine Inspirer in what that sacred volume says of the Church, which is the body of Christ.

This view is connected with the evangelical doctrine of the Church being a divine institution, with which it is the duty of men to be connected, and to maintain faithful communion, if they would be in that way of enjoying the benefits of Christ's atonement which God has prepared for them to walk in.

The Scripture is clearer on no point than that the Church thus established, ordered and ministered to according to Christ's will and appointment, is vested with authority over her members in matters relating to their spiritual duty, privileges, and hopes. She can neither add to nor diminish the Scriptures, which God has committed to her, as "a witness and keeper of Holy Writ;" but she is bound to preserve them in their integrity and purity, and see that her members have their contents diligently and faithfully made known to them, and explained and enforced on their own principles, and agreeably to the general scope and current of their precepts. And it is the duty of her members to take the Scriptures at her hands, and hear them from her mouth; and reverently and obediently to receive her teaching respecting them.

The Church has no right to add to or diminish the faith once for all delivered to the saints; nor to develope it in any such way as to enforce "as of *the faith*," any doctrine not clearly found in Holy Scripture, and not having clear evidence of Catholic reception in the primitive Church, as a part of saving faith. But the Church, as "the pillar and ground of the truth," is bound to maintain and guard the evangelical and Catholic faith in its purity and integrity; to require the profession of it by her members; to enforce its claims on their devout and reverent reception and adoption; and to lead them in those paths of charity and obedience, without which all their faith will avail nothing to their justification and salvation.

The Church is Christ's agent for extending to the world the benefits of His holy Sacraments and of His public worship; and men are bound to seek these benefits from her.

The good Churchman, rejoicing in the conviction that he belongs to a communion which has regularly emanated from the Church established by Christ and His Apostles in Jerusalem, recognizes in her his divinely appointed guide to a profitable study and right understanding of the Holy Bible; to a true and saving union and communion with the body of Christ; to the holding of the true faith of the Gospel; to the cherishing and exercising, in the Christian spirit, and way, and fulness, of that charity which is the most excellent of the gifts of the Holy Ghost; and to that walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless, without which our profession of the Gospel, and membership of its Church, will be of no avail.

In common with the other branches of the Anglican Catholic Church, in its reformation from the abuses and corruptions of Popery, and in conformity with the Christian Church in its first and purest, and therefore most Scriptural days; our Church has, in addition to the important trust of public and private pastoral teaching committed to its ministers by authority derived in regular succession from Christ's ordaining of His Apostles; and as the rule and measure of such teaching, authoritatively set forth a volume, known as its Book of Common Prayer. This provides suitable and Scriptural forms for the administration and reception of the holy Sacraments, and other ordinances; the celebration of public worship; and various pastoral offices of more private character. It also, besides large portions of the Bible, which the Church thus constantly puts forward, as furnishing her warrant for all her teaching, embodies in these forms the principles and views of evangelical faith and duty in which she would nurture her children; and farther presents the same principles and views in various forms of dogmatic teaching, and of exhortation and admonition.

This Prayer-Book is not a work of one place or one time. It connects us, in its pervading principles and spirit, and in many of its particular parts, with "saints of all ages;" and is a bond of communion between the great numbers who now, in every quarter of the globe, profess God's true religion, as it was held in the first and purest days of the Gospel; as it was recovered from the sad influences of Papal antichrist by the great Anglican Catholic Reformation; as it has been saved from the deleterious workings of uncatholic and unchristian Protestantism; as it has stood—as no other Protestant system has, and certainly as Popery neither has nor can—for nearly three hundred years, a true witness and keeper of the faith, piety, and charity of the Gospel; and as now it stands, unaltered in any of its essential features, since finally shaken loose from Rome's dissent from Catholicism, the most faithful and consistent friend which the Gospel has among all the religious organizations of the day. True: it has had severe trials in maintaining this character—trials from enemies without and within. By both it has been misrepresented: by both opposed. The latter have encouraged the former; and but for the sure guards which God has prompted and enabled it to place and keep around its *authoritative standards*, might have succeeded in giving it over to a partition between recalled Popery, on the one side, and the innumerable, varying, conflicting, and quarrelling sects and sorts of uncatholic Protestantism, on the other.

God, in His merciful providence, has prevented this, and not suffered unfaithful and unworthy, or weak and misguided, ministers and members of the Church, however individually disposed for it, to render variable and insecure the forms of worship, and declarations of faith and duty, by which it witnesses for the whole and entire Gospel among men, and adopts it as its rule and measure of principle, affection, and action, in homage and adoration at the throne of God.

Such ministers and members have indeed been allowed, in punishment of the Church's failures and sins, to do it much injury by placing it in a false position, drawing it into unsound measures, subjecting it to injurious influences, and diminishing the reverent estimation to which it is entitled. But they have not been allowed to touch the citadel. Its Liturgy, breathing the spirit, and animated by the principles, which Christ and His Apostles bequeathed, and rich in the devout experiences of holy men in far-distant ages and places; and the open, and diligently and publicly-read Bible, which that Liturgy ever bears with it; have always been a preventive of the ultimate success of treachery, unfaithfulness, and inconsistency, within its borders; have armed its true friends with sterling weapons of defence; and have prevented division and disunion—all noisy restlessness notwithstanding—by the alternative of return to duty, or an utter going out.

Such provisions of the Church are dear to the good Churchman's heart. They have his distinctive and discriminating preference. He would have nothing done to neutralize or diminish their influence. They are not, with him, the badge of sect; but the marks and tokens of the presence among us of that Church which is the body of Christ. They are, in his estimation, removed far above mere rules and standards of reasonable and fitting human arrangements for promoting the cause of religion and virtue among men; being regarded by him as furnishing the Heaven-appointed means of the soul's communion with Christ, in the receiving of His grace, in the participation of His spirit, in the following of His commandments and ordinances, in being blessed with all blessings of His Gospel, in being clothed with His righteousness, and in being saved by His salvation.

Very seriously, therefore, does he ponder on the awful guilt and danger of connecting worldliness and ungodliness with the possession of such privileges; and very earnest are his prayers and efforts, that, by God's grace, they may be to him means of that true faith, piety, and charity of the Gospel, without which, as neglected and abused mercies, they will increase his condemnation.

The writer is compelled to a somewhat abrupt postponement. B. T. O.

THE RESTORATION OF THE RT. REV. BISHOP ONDERDONK TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE APPROPRIATE FUNCTIONS OF HIS OFFICE IN THIS DIOCESE.

No. 1.

In advocating openly and unqualifiedly the Restoration of Bishop Onderdonk to the full enjoyment of all the functions of his office, we are aware that there are different opinions in the Church upon the subject, and that the course we now advocate may possibly demand of us more of plain speech than we should otherwise choose to use. If the thing were a matter of mere personal concern to the Bishop himself and his numerous friends, they would no doubt choose to suffer in silence, for the remaining portion of the life of the venerable prelate, rather than open anew wounds but imperfectly closed, or to rake off the ashes from burning cinders not yet quenched. Certain we are that such would be the choice of the Bishop himself.

But the character of the trial, the conviction, and the sentence, and the manner of his treatment by the majority of the House of Bishops, since his conviction, during ten long, suffering years of deprivation, and reproach, to some extent, demand of every true friend of liberty based upon law, and displayed by the discipline of judicial administration, civil or ecclesiastical, that the subject should not be suffered to thus pass out of mind; and a startling injustice, an unprecedented outrage, thus be allowed to ripen into precedent, and be hereafter liable to form the basis of future proceedings before the same court. Their power, as claimed and recently exercised, in refusing upon any terms to restore two suspended bishops, is as arbitrary and as arbitrarily exercised, as was ever done by the Star Chamber in England, or the Inquisition in Spain, and other Roman Catholic countries. We greatly fear that if this trial could have happened three centuries ago before the same court, the two Bishops Onderdonk would scarcely have fared better than did Latimer and Ridley. Human nature is much the same in all ages and under all skies. And it is saying very little when we admit the good faith, the conscientiousness of men or of judges, even bishops. We make no serious question of the good faith of the Sanhedrim, who accused the blessed Saviour before Pontius Pilate, or of the judges, who, in Pilate's judgment-hall, gave sentence of crucifixion—if indeed Pilate was not in fact the sole judge.* We have never seen any just cause to question that the bloody ministers of ecclesiastical justice, under the atrocious Queen Mary, and even Mary herself, acted in the most perfect good faith towards their victims, and verily supposed they were doing God service. It has been so in all ages and in all countries. The most villanous, the most shocking, the most heart-rending iniquities and atrocities have been perpetrated under the guise of judicial sanction, and in a pretended spirit of the utmost purity of purpose, and the most unqualified good faith,—and this is all which we can award to the majority of the House of Bishops, judging them most charitably.

And the consideration, that possibly a majority of the Church have finally set themselves down quietly under these most strange and unaccountable proceedings—which, taken all in all, we trust we shall never look upon the like again—shows nothing more than that the majority of men love to range themselves on the side of power and of success; and that every man is found ready to cast a stone at a fallen man. This is an instinct of animal life, exhibited as decidedly and almost as ludicrously among some species of the lower animals as among men. Every poor dog, human and brute, soon learns to abandon a fellow in perplexity and disgrace. And we do not altogether complain of this as a general course, when it results from a love of peace, and to put an end to controversy. It is essential there should at some time come an end of strife, certainly in regard to things not of the most vital importance, and which do not enter into the very frame-work of social existence. But even this virtue of endurance and forbearance, and acquiescence, has its limits. For the Apostle to the Gentiles, on a memorable occasion, before an ecclesiastical tribunal of great dignity and majestic presence, when unjustly smitten by the express command of the court, or its presiding prelate, uttered a most significant imprecation even upon the judge himself, in his pontifical robes—"God shall smite thee, thou whited wall; for sittest thou to judge me after the law, and commandest me to be smitten contrary to the law?"

We propose to say nothing now in detail of the trial of Bishop Onderdonk—which, it is fair to say that no man of respectable attainments in the profession of law, be his predilections what they may in regard to Church doctrine or Church polity, could ever read with a grave face throughout its entire scope, or could ever look upon the sentence as anything more than the result of a very questionable compromise—one of the Bishops having in writing declared his opinion, that he could not exactly regard the accused as guilty of *criminality*, but of impropriety, and must therefore vote for some punishment lighter than deposition; and yet subsequently voted for deposition, more than once, I think—I quote from memory—we say no one could ever view it as the deliberate judgment of this very strange Convention.

We wish at present, first, to bring to the notice of our readers a matter of secret history, that, so far as we know, was never before published, but of the authenticity of which there is not the least question; and which may serve to explain why the friends of the two Bishops Onderdonk have pretty good reason to feel, and to act upon the belief, that the conviction of one of them, and the pertinacious refusal to restore either of them, in the face of the unanimous petition of the Convention and the Bishop of the Diocese—when one of them had spent a life of great labor and eminent usefulness, and when there was the utmost certainty of the repentance and entire reformation of this one, there being but one voice upon the subject within and without the Church. Indeed to such straits was the apologist of the majority of the House of Bishops driven, in a semi-official pamphlet of thirty-nine pages of vindication, or exculpation of this decision, that the refusal is finally put upon the ground that if a Bishop is suspended from office for any transaction which would be regarded as an impediment to the consecration of such person as Bishop, had it existed at the time, he is NEVER TO BE RESTORED; thus making suspension and deposition practically equivalent, and really so, except, perhaps, in the one case, restoring the office, with no power *ever to exercise* its functions; and in the other, being altogether removed from office. We say with no power *ever* to exercise the office, inasmuch as it is scarcely probable, even in the House of Bishops, that one of their number, however obnoxious for doctrine, would be likely to be suspended for an act which would have created no impediment to his consecration, had it been known to exist at the time. The result of the law and the logic of the Rt. Rev. apologist, then, is, that a Bishop once suspended is literally never to be restored, thus making suspension and deposition equivalent punishments, or nearly so—so that no sane man could ever be brought to believe that the General Convention would have made any distinction when they intended so immaterial a difference. The majority of the court, then, (for we may take this ponderous pamphlet fairly as the opinion of the majority, since the author comes forth as their avowed advocate, and at their special request,) claim that indefinite suspension is practically equivalent to deposition, and this in the face of the marked distinction in the language and the known fact that in the case of Bishop Onderdonk of New York, the court, after many ballots and a long struggle, were compelled to abandon the evidently pre-conceived purpose in a considerable number of the court to rest satisfied in nothing short of deposition. This barefaced attempt to visit upon Bishop B. T. Onderdonk, practically, a sentence which no court ever adjudged, but the contrary, and to commit a crying injustice upon Bishop H. U. Onderdonk, lest the action of the House, IN HIS CASE, might by possibility be pleaded in favor of the suffering and oppressed Bishop of New York, is certainly a view of justice and law, which would generally be regarded as unworthy—altogether unworthy a venerable prelate and eminent judge, in any country or in any court. And the logic by which the conclusion is reached is not of a character which would be likely to have created any dispute in regard to authorship between Aristotle and Plato, had they been still among us.

We can hardly close this portion of our remarks without commending it to the valiant champion of such wisdom, not to give credit for it hereafter to his early training in the profession of law! We seriously doubt whether that profession will esteem themselves much complimented, either by the argument or the conclusion, notwithstanding the many and courteous expressions, and the creditable rhetorical spirit in which it is written.

But for the secret history. It is well known that the late venerable, and in many respects most estimable Bishop Chase of Illinois, took a very decided and partisan course through the whole of the trial of Bishop Onderdonk of New York, going to the death for deposition, and no compromise. This fact brought to recollection—in the mind of a most excellent and amiable lady of the Bishop's acquaintance, out of his diocese, in whose family the good Bishop had long been accustomed to domiciliate himself, more or less as he desired, on his tour toward the East, to raise funds for Jubilee College—a remarkable coincidence between an apparently random declaration of the Bishop, years before the trial of Bishop Onderdonk, and the result of actual facts, giving it almost the appearance of veritable prophecy. One of the Bishop's chief arguments in favor of contributing to Jubilee College, with those of his friends who were supposed to sympathize with him in his Church views, was the purpose of giving his views the ascendancy in the councils of the Church, ultimately. This lady, in looking at the writings of the Onderdonks, and especially those of the Bishop of Pennsylvania, which have been so generally accepted as standard authorities, could not exactly comprehend the *modus operandi* of the worthy solicitor of charity, and asked how this could be brought about, by a kind of half-civilized college in the wilderness of the West. "Oh," said the Bishop, "we must get rid of the Onderdonks! We shall get rid of them in a few years! They must be put down! They have done enough already; but it will take a little time to bring it about!" After the result, it was too much for the lady's conscience to keep silence, and the thing has been occasionally spoken of among her friends, and the writer had it from one who had it from the lady's own lips, and has not the least doubt of its perfect authenticity. This, with the internal evidence afforded by the official report of the trial, that the conviction was the result of concert, to some extent, will not allow the friends of Bishop Onderdonk of New York to view the conviction as of any moral force whatever.

It is getting to be well understood among jurists, that such a conviction has no legal force, weighed in the impartial scales of truth and justice; and in our next we shall give some important judicial opinion, illustrative of the fact.

Δικαιοσύνη.

* There seems to have been a large amount of perjury in the trial of the Saviour, and some subornation of perjury. And in these respects the analogy between the trial of Bishop Onderdonk and his Blessed Master does not in the least fail.

THE SCHUYLER INIQUITY.

PRINCIPALS. TRUSTEES. SPONSORS.

It is a well settled principle of law and equity, that principals are bound by the acts and doings of their trustees and agents, while the latter act within the purview of lawful instructions.

In the case of the New Haven Railroad Company, as in other corporations, the stockholders are the principals; the directors and subordinate officers are trustees and agents. The stockholders elect the directors for limited and specified terms, and the directors appoint the president, and other subordinate officers. The stockholders are not ignorant of their responsibility for the doings of their trustees and agents, even when, in some cases, the latter disregard both their instructions and the laws of the land. Neither the stockholders nor the laws authorized the running of a train of cars into the river at the drawbridge, yet the company had to pay a large amount of damages therefor. Hence private interest, and a dutiful regard for the safety of the community, unite in requiring of the stockholders that they elect men of ability and integrity to act for them as trustees and agents; and to exercise over such agents a cautious, frequent, and discreet supervision. For neglect or remissness in any of these duties, the stockholders should be, and are accountable.

The directors are the trustees of the stockholders, and appoint the president and other subordinate officers of the company. The whole body of the directors should be frequently assembled together to consult upon the general interests of the company, and to watch over the conduct of the president and other officers. A committee of one or more of the directors should be in the habit of daily attendance at the principal office, and other places of business of the company, to see that order and regularity are preserved; that accounts are correctly kept, rendered, settled and balanced; and by all means to see that the Registry or Stock Ledger is duly kept and balanced, so that the transfer and ownership of every share may at any time be ascertained by any stockholder. The stockholders have a right to this knowledge. They have a right to know who their ever-changing associates and partners are: whether the new owners are men of integrity and good report, who will promote the interests of the company and the public welfare, or whether the stock has gone down to Jericho and fallen among thieves, who in their struggle to get control of the company, will strip the stock of much of its value, and leave the company half dead.

If the directors are men of intelligence and probity, they will maintain a watchful and jealous oversight of all these matters. Each of them should make himself familiar with the duties of the president, see that they are habitually performed, and be ready to take his place if any temporary absence should require it. The president is not the dictator of, but subordinate *to* the directors; and their duty to watch over him is as imperative, as is his duty to oversee the officers under him. Nor can the directors require of the president, nor allow him habitually to perform the duties of double or incompatible offices.

A high authority (Bacon) has said that "offices are said to be incompatible and inconsistent, so as to be executed by one person, when from the multiplicity of business in them, they cannot be executed with care and ability; or when their being subordinate, or interfering with each other, it induces a presumption they cannot be executed with impartiality and honesty."

Lord Coke cites as incompatible offices, Mayor and Town Clerk; Bishop and Parson; Sheriff and Coroner, and others; and gives the reason, that the superior officer must judge the inferior, and "he cannot *judge himself*." John Jay also lays down the doctrine, that offices are incompatible when they involve the necessity of making the same persons "both the *controllers* and the *controlled*."

But a greater than Bacon, Coke, or Jay, is here. Our Saviour says, "No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

If the directors of this company, in derogation of these well known principles of law and equity, and in defiance of all the maxims of prudence, and all the lessons of experience, taught by the wreck and ruin of other corporations, have given up to their president the whole management of their affairs, or suffer him to perform the double and inconsistent duties of president and register, or transfer clerk; and all this for month after month without examining the books to see whether those duties were done or neglected; then in that case, the directors have made themselves responsible to the stockholders for accruing damages.

If the stockholders, knowing the course pursued by the directors, have acquiesced therein; or if ignorant of it, have not taken due pains to inform themselves, then they also, in common with the directors, have virtually adopted the deeds of the latter, and incurred a common responsibility.

Now, who own the stock of the company? This question may be answered in a few words. The persons who subscribed for, and paid in their respective shares, and had them duly recorded in the registry or stock books, owned the stock when the company began business; and the same persons, their heirs and assigns own it now. Certificates of additional shares, signed by Robert Schuyler, would give no title to the stock of the company. Nor would such certificates be more available in making the holders of them stockholders, if signed also by all the directors. Such proceedings might render the directors liable as criminal participators in the fraud, obtaining money by false pretences, and to a civil suit for damages.

Judging from publications recently put forth, it is far from certain that the directors or stockholders of the New Haven Railroad Company, either or both of those bodies, may not, by their acts and omissions of duty, have become liable to refund to the holders of false certificates the money paid for them. If those certificates have been issued by the agents of the company, authorized to certify transfers of stock—if that was the usual manner of authenticating transfers, practiced by the company, sanctioned by the directors, and not objected to by the stockholders—and if the buyers bought and paid their money in good faith, without any reasonable ground to suspect irregularity, fraud or covin, the holders of the false certificates have a strong claim upon the company for the recovery of their money and damages.

But on the contrary, if the holders of false certificates knew, or had any reason to suspect, that Schuyler was transacting his business in an irregular and unusual manner; if they had reason to suppose that he meditated fraud upon the company, or upon buyers in the market, they had no right to deal with him until every shade of suspicion was banished by thorough investigation. Whoever may have bought stocks of Schuyler, with knowledge or suspicion of his frauds, can have no remedy but repentance and amendment.

The company is blame-worthy in the highest degree. If Schuyler was ever honest, they should have kept him so by confining him to his appropriate duties of president of the company. They should have sent him frequently over the Railroad in all its length and breadth, to see that the trains were not run too fast around short curves, nor into the opening drawbridge; and that every superintendent and subordinate officer in the offices, and on the road, was prompt and efficient in the discharge of every duty. They should have paid him a fair compensation for his undivided attention to the general supervision of their concerns, and not have put him to the duty of a clerk in making out transfers, and posting up the stock-ledger. They should have kept him out of the gambling club-houses up-town, and out of the vortex of the greater gambling purlieus of the Stock Exchange; or if they could not do this, they should have paid him off and discharged him, and put some able upright man in his place, who would serve the company faithfully.

It is scarcely credible that the company could have been ignorant of Schuyler's habits. If they were, the prominent men among them must have possessed less skill and shrewdness than is generally ascribed to men in their rank and station in either town or country. Those who were cognizant of his habits, will be justly held responsible for his deeds. Those who saw him a thief, and consented with him, either as buyers or sellers of his stocks, must share with him the heavy burden of his infamy. Apprehensions may well be entertained that widows and orphans, and other innocent and confiding stockholders, will suffer severely for the misdeeds of the managers of the company. Possibly this class of sufferers may discover, upon due investigation, that they have a legal remedy in proceedings against the directors. T.

Erratum.—In the article in the last paper, "Schuyler's Sponsors; Any or None," an important misprint occurred in the third paragraph of the fifth column. After the words "daily and hourly," strike out "to see." In fifth paragraph, first line, instead of "judiciary" read *fiduciary*.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Anderson, Texas, Sept. 18, 1854.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

Dear Sir:—A duty I owe to the cause of truth and justice—to my country and its institutions, and to the organization called Know-Nothings, impel me to declare that the following extract from your paper, copied from the *N. Y. Express*, is entirely destitute of truth:" It (the organization of Know-Nothings) proposes to wage a political war against the Roman Catholics 'war to the knife' a war of extermination waged, as we understand, by political weapons. Hatred to the Roman Catholics, as such, this appears at bottom its most essential character." This, sir, is not true, and it is unfair for any person not a member of the order, and consequently ignorant of their principles in every particular, to assert as true, all they may hear in relation to the objects they (the Know Nothings) contend for; there are numerous rumours like the above extract that originate in the minds of the uninformed or enemies of the order. The Know-Nothings do not interfere in any way with the rights of any religion, sect, creed or party, as such; but do oppose all foreign interference with our elections, our country, its constitution, laws and institutions, civil and religious, Roman Catholic or Protestant, let it proceed from Kings, Emperors, or the Pope. Join the order and you will be one of its warmest advocates. You can, if you please, withdraw the following day.

Respectfully,
W. A. Butler.

PIOUS PROVERBS AND REFLECTIONS.

COLLECTED FOR THE CHURCHMAN BY C. F. H.

NO. XI.

The vain-glory of this world is a deceitful sweetness, a fruitless labor, a perpetual fear, a dangerous honor; her beginning is without Providence, and her end not without repentance.—St. Augustine, *Lib. Confess.*

In vain he lifteth up the eye of his heart to behold his God, who is not first rightly advised to behold himself! First, thou must see the visible things of thyself, before thou canst be prepared to know the invisible things of God; for if thou canst not comprehend the things above thee: the best looking-glass, wherein to see thy God, is perfectly to see thyself.—Hugo, *Lib. de Anima.*

Direct your thoughts to death whenever you feel over anxious about the things of this life.—

Those are greatest enemies to religion that are not most irreligious. Atheists, though in themselves they be the worst, yet are seldom found hot persecutors of others: whereas those which in some one fundamental point be heretical, are commonly most violent in oppositions. One hurts by secret infection, the other by open resistance. One is careless of all truth; the other, vehement for some untruth. An Atheist is worthy of more hatred; an heretic, of more fear: both, of avoidance.—*Bishop* Hall.

It is a great matter to detect and detest that disposition to exalt and glorify self, which is so prompt to be up and doing. Observe the calm approval of the interior teacher, when this propensity is resisted.—

Where there is the most love to God, there will be there the truest and most enlarged philanthropy.—Southey.

MERCY TO ANIMALS.

A Ballad of Humanity ; by the Author of *Proverbial Philosophy*, &c.

O boys and men of Saxon mould with mother's milk within you !
A simple word for young and old, a word to warm and win you;
You've each and all got human hearts as well as human features,
So hear me, while I take the parts of all the poor dumb creatures.

I wot your lot is sometimes rough ; but their's is something rougher,
No hopes, no loves,—but pain enough, and only sense to suffer ;
You, men and boys, have friends and joys and homes, and hopes in measure,
But these poor brutes are only mutes, and never knew a pleasure.

A little water, chaff and hay, and sleep, the boon of heaven,
How great returns for these have they to your advantage given;
And yet the worn-out horse, or ass, who makes your daily gaining,
Is paid with goad and thong, alas! though nobly uncomplaining.

Stop, cruel boy ; you mean no ill, but never thought about it,—
Why beat that patient donkey still ? he goes as well without it :
Here, taste and try a cut or two, ha ! you can shout and feel it !
Boy—that was Mercy's hint to you,—in shorter measure deal it.

Stop, sullen man ! I well can tell how ill the world has used you ;
The farmers did'nt treat you well, the squire's self refused you ;
But is that any reason why a bad revenge you're wreaking
On that poor lame old horse,--whose eye rebukes you without speaking ?

O think not thou that this dumb brute has no strong Friend to aid him ;
Nor hope, because his wrongs are mute, they rouse not God who made him !
A little while and you are dead, with all your bitter feelings ;
How will the Judge, so just and dread, reward your cruel dealings.

Go, do some good before you die to those who make your living ;
They will not ask you reasons why, nor tax you for forgiving ;
Their mouths are mute ; but most acute the woes whereby you wear them ;
Then come with me, and only see how easy 'tis to spare them !

Load for'ard ; neither goad, nor flog ; for *rest* your beast is flagging,
And do not let that willing dog tear out his heart with dragging:
Wait, wait awhile ; those axles grease, and shift this buckle's fretting ;
And give that galling collar ease ;—how grateful is he getting !

So poor yourselves, and short of joys, unkindly used, unfairly,
I sometimes wonder, men and boys, you're merciful so rarely :
You have felt how hungar gripes, why fanish and ill use 'em ?
If you've been weal'd by sores and stripes, how can you beat and bruise 'em ?

O fear ! lest God has taught in vain, and so your hearts you harden
O hope ! for Lo ! He calls again, and now's the time for pardon :
Yes, haste to-day to put away your cruelties and curses,—
And man at least,—if not his beast, shall bless me for my verses.

—Martin F. Tupper.

FOR THE YOUNG.

Conduct of Exaltation.—At five o'clock in the morning of the 20th of June, 1837, the Archbishop of Canterbury having attended the death-bed of the departed monarch, arrived at Kensington Palace to announce to his youthful successor the melancholly intelligence of the Royal demise. His Grace was immediately admitted to an interview with the Queen and the Duchess of Kent, which lasted a considerable time, and was in the highest degree affecting. When the mournful event was communicated to Her Majesty by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the announcement of her own accession to Royal dignity, she was overpowered for a few moments by the intensity of her own feelings ; but her first impulse, when she regained her composure, was worthy of a Christian Sovereign who had been taught to remember her Creator in the days of her youth, as the source from whence all power and greatness emanated. She entreated the Archbishop to unite with her in prayer to the Throne of Grace, that she might be strengthened from above, and rendered meet for the high duties that had devolved upon her. After the departure of the Archbishop, the first act of the new Sovereign was to write an affectionate letter to her widowed aunt ; and forgetting in the sympathizing emotions of her warm heart, her newly-acquired dignity, she directed it to "Her Majesty the Queen."—On placing her letter in the hands of one of her household officers, it was respectfully represented to Her Majesty, that the Queen of yesterday was the Dowager of to-day, and that it would be more accordant with etiquette were the letter so addressed. For one moment Her Majesty considered of the proffered advice ; but the next, the native delicacy of her mind predomidated. "I will not," said she, with a mild firmness of the brightest promise, "be the first to announce the change ; I wish you to transmit it as it is."—*Queen Victoria from her Birth to her Bridal.*

A Child's Faith.—An intelligent and sparkling-eyed boy of ten summers sat upon the steps of his father's dwelling, deeply absorbed with a highly embellished and pernicious book, calculated to poison and deprave the young mind. His father approaching, at a glance discovered the character of the book. "George, what have you there?" The little fellow, looking up with a confused air, as though his young mind had already been tainted with tales of romance and fiction, promptly gave the author of his dangerous companion. The father gently remonstrated, and pointed out to him the dangers of reading such books ; and having some confidence in the effect of early culture upon the mind of his child, left him with the book closed by his side. In a few moments the father discovered a light in an adjoining room, and on inquiring the cause, it was ascertained that the little fellow had consigned the pernicious book to the flames. "My son, what have you done?" "Burnt that book, papa." "How came you to do that, George?" "Because, papa, I believed you knew better than I what was for my good." "But would it not have been better to save the leaves for other purposes, rather than destroy them?" "Papa, might not others have read and been injured by them?" Here is a *threefold act of faith*—a trust in his father's word, evincing *love* and *obedience*, and *care for the good of others*. If this child exercised such faith in his earthly parent, how much more should we, like little children, exercise a simple, true-hearted, implicit faith in our heavenly Father, who has said, "He that believeth shall be saved!"—*Banner of the Cross.*

OPEN COUNCIL.

*** Under this head we shall admit the contributions of men of different views in the Church, where their opinions are expressed with fairness, and their object is charitable and good—believing with Bishop Watson, that "whosoever is afraid of submitting any question, civil or religious, to the test of free discussion, is more in love with his own opinion than with truth."

Audi Alteram Partem.

"*Counsel and conversation is a second education, that improves all the virtues and corrects all the vice of the former, and of nature itself.*"—Clarendon.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Editor,—It is a general rule of mine not to take notice of any strictures made by any person upon what I may have written. I usually adhere to this rule, no matter how respectable the source from which the strictures may proceed, and no matter how kind or courteous, or how the reverse, the strictures themselves may be. An editorial experience of some length has confirmed my approbation to this rule. I have found that it not only prevents unpleasant collisions and long controversies, accompanied not unfrequently by undue heat and excitement, but leaves at my disposal the time and space which I must otherwise have employed in discussions forced upon me by other people. These I suppose that I can generally employ to more advantage. I feel especially bound to apply this rule to matters connected with the weekly articles which I furnish to *The Churchman;* for I might otherwise be compelled or induced to intrude upon your space beyond reasonable limits. Notwithstanding this general rule, and the special propriety of a particular application of it to which I have adverted, I venture to ask the privilege of expressing a few ideas, touching some remarks recently made on one of my articles, on the division of your paper headed "Open Council." I hope that you will permit them to appear in the same division. I am induced to do this, by the belief that the few propositions which I am about to lay down, or at least some of them, are important, not only with relation to the matters spoken of in those remarks, but in other and yet more important connections.

There are really two questions raised by your correspondent "T." One of these, and immeasurably the most important, is whether the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States is to be left to individual private judgment, or whether all private judgments are bound by an authorized interpretation. The other is whether the Supreme Court is the authorized interpreter. On the first of these questions I shall lay down eleven propositions, all of which will, I think, recommend themselves to the acceptance of reasonable men.

I. Every document which claims the assent or obedience of men has some precise and definite sense or meaning in which it is to be received or obeyed. It may be more or less distinctly expressed ; but still the framer meant to assert some proposition, or prescribe or prohibit some course of action.

II. Every document is liable to be understood in different ways by different persons ; of which, however, only one can be the true sense. In other words, every document is liable to be misunderstood.

III. Every person who is called upon to assent to, or obey any document must, in the first instance, interpret it for himself.

IV. But that interpretation should be an honest one, based on the best means in his power of ascertaining the true meaning of the document. Interpretation must not be founded on our views of what the document ought to have meant, still less must it be merely capricious.

V. The careful decisions of men who, by their acquirements and positions, are peculiarly fitted for the decision of such questions, are important means of ascertaining the true meaning of documents.

VI. There can be no real agreement in sentiment, or real unity of action, unless some persons, qualified as required by the last proposition, have public authority given to them to decide which of the various interpretations is the right one.

VII. When such an interpretation has been made and promulgated, it must be taken to be that of the public, until it is reversed.

VIII. When the question is only about obedience, every man is at liberty still to act on his own interpretation. In so doing, he places his own judgment in opposition to that of the public. He does so at his own peril, and must take consequences, should the old interpretation be sustained.

IX. But where assent is demanded as the condition of an admission to a public trust, no man has a right to interpret the document for himself, but must take the document in the sense which the public have affixed to it. For the condition on which the public insist is, that he shall hold certain views which are there expressed in the document, according to the public interpretation which has been given to it.

X. An oath to support a Constitution is an assent to be governed in a public trust by the meaning of the Constitution, and must be the meaning according to the public interpretation, because an oath to support an instrument in an undisclosed private sense is nugatory, and affords no security whatever to the public as to the course which the juror may pursue.

XI. This is no hardship upon the candidate, for he has the right of refusing to accept office, and may even interpret the Constitution as he pleases in his own mind. Moreover, he may act on his own interpretation, at his own peril, but not at the peril of the public.

If these propositions be true, it is of very little consequence with relation to the case of Mr. Sumner, whether the Supreme Court be the authority entrusted with the office of interpreting the Constitution or not. Even if according to the notion advanced by your correspondent "T." The President, Congress, and the Supreme Court have a sort of joint and several rights of interpretation. The fact is that all these authorities have concurred in one interpretation of the clause in the Constitution to which Mr. Sumner referred. But it is, nevertheless, a very singular idea, that of three co-ordinate tribunals to decide the same questions. There would soon be an end of all conformity of decision, and the interpretation of the Constitution would be "confusion worse confounded." There must, then, be somewhere a power of ultimate and binding decision, a tribunal to which the others must bow. Where that is to be found no man can doubt who receives three other propositions, none of which, we venture to say, will any lawyer be found to dispute. They are these:

I. The Supreme Court can declare an act, either of the President, or of Congress, unconstitutional and void.

II. Neither the President, nor Congress, nor both together, can vacate a decision of the Supreme Court.

III. No judge can be impeached for an erroneous interpretation of the Constitution, but only for corrupt conduct in office.

H. D. E.

Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1854.

CHURCH BROTHERHOODS—THE MEMORIAL.

Your issue of the 23d ult. contains a communication on each of these subjects, and an editorial, which seems very happily to keep the medium between the diverse positions of two correspondents. Permit me to suggest some practical thoughts to both these gentlemen conceived in the spirit of your own article.

The memorial—the signatures to it—and many other indications, prove a general feeling that something is wanting in our Church. But what is that want? A change in the constitution of the Church ; or in our practical working of the system we have? The Memorialists disclaim the former ; and there are very few but will concur with them in admitting the necessity of the latter. But surely to legalize Schism ; to give a Divine sanction and authority to "division," by imparting the Apostolic commission to those who *are*, and *intend to be*, guilty of that sin ; to act upon the principle of doing evil that good may come ; is a great and an essential change in the constitution and character of the Church of Christ.

On the other hand the stiffness of the excellent Brother, who is so much afraid of "Church Brotherhoods," because they propose to do a part of the Church's work, is one of the obstacles to the efficiency of the Church which we should try to throw off. The rigidity with which the accessions of religion are confounded and maintained, together with the essentials of Christi anity has been transmitted to us from the *National* Church of England. The danger is that such injurious conservatism, besides crippling the energies of the Church by refusing to her the power of adaptation to times and circumstances, will provoke continual efforts to sacrifice accessions and essentials together, as alike hindrances to the progress of the Gospel. The fears of our good Brother "R. W." will be relieved by a brief recurrence to principles which we all admit.

All the relations of man have been committed by the Almighty to three Divinely-instituted social organizations, the Family—the State—and the Church. Of these, the smallest and the most compact is the Family. Yet a very important part of the duties of this Divine institution is rightfully performed by delegation to nurses, governesses, and schoolmasters. It has been the wisdom of the State in all ages to carry on its great and varied functions through the instrumentality of the innumerable public and private corporations.—The largeness and complexity of the interests involved have rendered this the necessary policy of every State. But it is the peculiar excellency and glory of the English and American Commonwealths, that the principle of subdivision of duty and responsibility is in this way carried by them to the utmost extent—thus providing that all interests shall be cared for, and that all the members of the community shall be practically exercised in looking to these interests. One of the great faults of the Continental governments is a neglect to make sufficient use of these indirect agencies ; substituting for them a vicious centralization, by committing to the immediate *employe* of government the control of interests too minute and too diversified for their healthful superintendance. The result has been the neglect of those interests and the political deterioration of the people.

Precisely the same principles apply to the Church. She is more universal and comprehensive than any State. And her local division into Dioceses and Parishes cannot meet all the emergencies of human condition. The Church therefore, like the State, finds it useful and necessary to accomplish a part of her work through the indirect agency of societies and corporations, to each of which is committed a special function, while all act under her general control and for the furtherance of her mission of love to mankind. Every Church School and College is such an indirect agency by which the Church efficiently performs a work which it would have been impracticable for her directly to accomplish. So of Bible, and Prayer-book, and Tract, and Sunday School Societies. Each one of them does a part of the Church's work. And by this division of labor—this devotion of a special corporation to a special interest—the Church works with infinitely more efficiency than she could have done without these agencies.

The Church Brotherhood has already accomplished for the Church one most important object, to which the general Parochial organization was utterly incompetent in our cities. That is, to act efficiently upon the social sympathies of young men. I have known Pastors who have tried faithfully for many years to make the congregational bond operate in that direction—but they might just as well have whistled to the wind. The Church Brotherhood has done more to accomplish that result in 12 months than the Parish had effected in 20 years. Instead of diminishing, the direct influence of the Brotherhood has been to increase largely the loyalty and devotion of members to the Church.

I do not know whether these Church Brotherhoods are organized exactly as they should be, or whether they will not soon fail. But I am sure that the principle upon which they are founded is a right one, and that the Church ought to use them for the better accomplishment of her work, just as long as they can be used beneficially.

To the memorialists, again let me say, the Church wants this and other like intermediate agencies under her own control, for the more efficient performance of her great work. Above all other wants, she wants a large increase of the Episcopate. It is earnestly to be desired that our Bishops would ponder the words of wisdom recently uttered by their Brother the Apostle of New Zealand—the illustrious Selwyn—and multiply the numbers of that ministry "whose seed is in itself." The Church must do her own work She cannot delegate it to those who have gone out from her in enmity and scorn. But, to do it effectually, she must do it as the Lord appointed her—clothed with all the panoply of God. Her Bishops must be as of yore ; everywhere the real Pastors of the people—the motive power of the Church, superintending and directing all subordinate agencies, direct and indirect.

As to shortening the Services by division, a fair construction of the rubrics already permits as much liberty in that respect as is necessary, if ministers and congregations would only have independence enough to emancipate themselves from the mere custom which forbids that division. I conclude with the hope that these friendly discussions will bring all true Churchmen of every shade of opinion to be of one heart and one mind, "striving together for the faith of the Gospel." J. C.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

This meeting, so interesting to the Church, commenced at Hartford on Tuesday, the 3d inst., in St. John's church, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Presiding Bishop, the venerable Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, having taken the chair, the meeting was opened with appropriate prayers by the Bishop of New Jersey. The other Bishops present were the Bishops of Maryland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, the Assistant-Bishop of Connecticut, and Bishop Southgate. The three Bishops-elect, viz., the Rev. Dr. Lee, Bishop-elect of Iowa, the Rev. Dr. T. M. Clark, Bishop-elect of Rhode Island, and the Rev. Dr. Potter, Provisional Bishop-elect of New York, were also present. A number of the clerical and lay members of the Board were in attendance. The roll having been called, the Board proceeded to the election of a Secretary ; the Rev. P. Van Pelt was nominated and unanimously elected.

Reports.—The Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck, Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee, then read the Report of the Domestic Committee. It stated the receipts of the past year to have been $38,404 15, which, with the balance from last year, made the total amount of available funds for the year, $40,643 94. Number of contributing parishes, 620. The Report was referred to a Special Committee of five.—The Rev. S. D. Denison, Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Committee, then read the Report of the Foreign Committee. It stated the receipts of the year ending the 15th of June last to have been $60,881 08, and the receipts since that time to the present, $17,550 69. The Report was referred to a Special Committee of five.—The Rev. I. P. Irving, Local Secretary, read the Report of the Missionary Bishop of Africa, the Right Rev. Bishop Payne: referred to a special committee. The Secretary of the Board read the report of the Missionary Bishop of the North West, the Right Rev. Bishop Kemper. After hearing these several reports, which were highly interesting, and which occupied in the reading considerable time, the meeting adjourned to 7½ o'clock in the evening.

Evening Sitting.–Evening Prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Van Kleek ; special Lessons being selected, which were highly appropriate. The Rev. Saml. Cooke, of New York, preached the Sermon from Psalm lxxii, 17, "His Name shall endure forever; His Name shall be continued as long as the sun, and men shall be blessed in Him ; all nations shall call Him blessed." The chief points of this discourse were—First, that the Christian religion is a religion for the whole world, both in design and in the power of its principles ; secondly, that Christian missions are the highest forms of benevolence, the word benevolence being used in its broadest sense, not only wishing well, but doing well ; thirdly, that the objects which Christian missions have in view will certainly be accomplished. After the sermon, a collection in behalf of missions, to be divided equally between the Foreign and Domestic Committees, was made, Bishop Doane reading the sentences of the offertory. Part of the 102d Hymn being sung, Bishop Doane offered the concluding collects, and pronounced the benediction.

Second Day—Oct. 4.

The Board assembled in St. John's church at 9 o'clock. Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. T. M. Clark, D.D., Bishop-elect of Rhode Island. The Communion service was commenced by the Bishop of New Jersey ; the Rev. Bishop-elect of Iowa read the Epistle, and the Rev. the Provisional Bishop of New York the Gospel. The Bishop of New Jersey proceeded with the Communion service, the Bishop of Maryland reading the Prayer for Christ's Church militant, and the Rev. Dr. Potter the Exhortation. The Bishop of Maryland and the Rev. Drs. Potter and Lee assisted in the administration of the Holy Sacrament.

Resolutions.—At 11 o'clock, the Bishop of New Jersey, the senior Bishop present, took the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted, on the motion of the Secretary :—

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Board, attested by its Secretary, be referred to that officer, and the Secretaries and General Agents of the two Committees, for publication.

Resolved, That the proceeeings of this Board be printed in the *Spirit of Missions*, and that 250 copies be printed from the same types, as a separate pamphlet, with the usual title-page prefixed.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of the two Committees be authorized to draw, at their discretion, on the Domestic and Foreign Funds, in equal parts, for the incidental expenses attending the present meeting of the Board.

Resolved, That the Reports of the Treasurers be printed with the proceedings of the Board.

The Next Annual Meeting.—Dr. Mead moved that the next meeting of the Board be held on the 3d Wednesday of October, 1855, in the city of Richmond, Va. E. A. Newton, Esq., moved to amend by substituting the city of New York. The Rev. Dr. J. L. Clark moved to amend by substituting the city of Pittsburgh, Penn. S. H. Huntington, Esq., moved to amend by substituting the city of Baltimore, but subsequently withdrew this amendment, and expressed himself in favor of Richmond. A lengthy discourse took place upon the question, which was participated in by the Rev. Dr. Andrews, Dr. J. L. Clark, Dr. Mead, Dr. Hawks, Dr. Potter, Dr. Tyng, Bishop Upfold, the Rev. Mr. Richmond, the Hon. S. H. Huntington, Bishop Chase, and Dr. Stevens—the latter moving that the whole matter be referred to a Special Committee of five. This motion passed, and the Bishop of Massachusetts, the Bishop of New Hampshire, the Rev. Dr. T. M. Clark, the Rev. Dr. Stevens, and R. H. Gardiner, Esq., were appointed this Special Committee.

Domestic and Chinese Missions.—The Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the Report of the Domestic Committee, made a Report recommending the adoption of the following resolutions :—

That the enlarged field of Domestic Missions, demands of all the members of our Church an increase of fervent prayer to God, for His blessing, and of liberal contributions for the promotion of the work.

That this Board heartily approves of the establishment by the Domestic Committee, of the Mission to the Chinese in California.

After some remarks from Dr. Tyng (who spoke in explanation of the action of the Foreign Committee with reference to the transfer of Mr. Syle to the Domestic Committee), from Mr. Richmond, Dr. Hawks, and Dr. Van Kleeck, (who showed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Syle, written in Chinese, from certain Chinamen in California, and read a translation of it) the resolutions were adopted by the Board.—The Board then voted to take a recess till half past 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Sitting.—The Board reassembled at half past 2, and proceeded to consider the other Resolutions proposed by the Domestic Committee. The third (the first and second being passed as above) had reference to the increase of the salaries of Missionaries at the West ; passed.—A fourth resolution was submitted by the Committee, that the subject of Parochial organizations, and Local Secretaries, for Missionary purposes be referred to a special committee, and report at the next Annual Meeting.—Bishop Upfold thought there was no need of such agencies—that the Parochial clergy ought to attend to the matter.—Mr. Odenheimer concurred in this opinion, but still thought the matter had come up in such a shape that it ought to be referred to a committee.—Bishop Whittingham thought such agencies were much needed for the distribution of information and the collection of funds ;—he had ever felt there was a great deficiency in the means of accomplishing these ends.—Dr. Van Kleeck alluded to the encouraging results which similar organizations had produced in the Mother Church of England. He was in favor of referring the matter to a committee to report at the next meeting, because they were not prepared to adopt a feature of this kind now ; they wished time to get information on the subject from abroad.—Dr. Tyng thought the best way of remedying the deficiency on the part of the clergy, was, for the Bishops to direct their attention to the canons.—The Bishop of Pennsylvania moved as a substitute to the Resolution, that the subject of a plan of Parochial organizations and Local Secretaries be referred to the Domestic Committee, to be carried into operation as they shall find opportunity.—After some further discussion, in which the Rev. Dr. Tyng and the Rev. Messrs. Odenheimer and Coxe participated, the committee had leave to withdraw this part of their Report for further consideration.

Devotional Exercises of the Board.—The Bishop of Massachusetts presented the Report of the Committee to whom was referred the Resolutions of Dr. Stevens, touching the subject of giving to the exercises of the Board more of a devotional and religious character ; the report was favorable to the passage of the resolutions. Laid on the table for the present.

Foreign Committee's Report.—The Bishop of Maine (on behalf of the Special Committee), to whom was referred the Foreign Committee's Report, and the Report of Bishop Payne, reported submitting resolutions approving of the several occasional publications of the Committee, of the appointment of Dr. J. L. Clarke as a Special Agent of the Committee, and of Schools of higher education in the African Mission.

Provision for Emigrants to the West.—Mr. Richmond presented a resolution calling the attention of the Domestic Committee to the expediency of making some provision for emigrants passing over the plains, West. Passed.—The Bishop of Indiana, at the desire of the Bishops of Michigan and Wisconsin, offered a resolution declaring it expedient to send Missionaries to the mineral regions on the borders of Lake Superior. After considerable discussion, passed.

Parish Organizations.—The Committee on the Domestic Committee's Report, who withdrew for re-consideration that part of their report which related to parish organizations and local secretaries for missionary purposes, stated that they had concluded to withdraw the resolution they first submitted on that subject.—The Bishop of Pennsylvania then renewed his motion that the subject of the plan be referred to the Domestic Committee to be carried out as they found opportunity.—Mr. Odenheimer moved the original resolution as a substitute. Motion lost ; and the question being put on Bishop Potter's resolution, it was passed.—Dr. Stevens' resolution in reference to giving to the exercises of the meetings of the Board more of a devotional and religious character, together with a resolution to hold the next annual meeting in the city of Richmond, Va., on the third Wednesday in October, 1855, were taken up and passed.

On motion, the Board took a recess till half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Sitting.—The Bishop of Massachusetts presided at the evening sitting, and opened the meeting with prayer.

Foreign Operations.—Mr. Hoffman, Missionary from Africa, addressed the meeting, presenting some interesting facts in reference to the African mission, at the close of which he appealed earnestly to the young men to consecrate themselves to the work of spreading the Gospel.—Mr. Woodward, late missionary in Oregon, spoke in reference to that field.—Dr. Haight dwelt upon the ignorance and culpable indifference in the Church in reference to the moral state of the world. It was estimated that more than two-thirds of the population of the world were enveloped in the darkness of heathenism, and that six out of the twenty-three millions and a quarter of the people of our own country are destitute of the means of grace. He concluded by paying a touching tribute to the memory of Bishop Wainwright.—Dr. Hawks warmly advocated the better support of Missionaries.—The Rev. Dr. Tyng referred to the encouragements in the missionary work now offered—the awakening of a new spirit as indicated b the noble sentiments which had been uttered during the deliberations of the Board—the manifestation of a kindly feeling towards those of other names who were engaged in the good work. He made some interesting statements concerning Mr. Syle's new misson among the Chinese in California.—At the conclusion of the addresses, a collection for missions was made; after which the 104th Hymn was sung.—The Bishop of Massachusetts then said appropriate prayers, and pronounced the benediction.

Subsequently, the Board re-assembled for business, and after passing the customary votes of thanks, &c., adjourned, *sine die.*

HEBDOMADARY.

Sunday, Oct. 15—*Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.*—The collect for this day is a prayer for grace to withstand temptation, and to follow God with pure hearts and minds.

Tuesday, Oct. 17.—*St. Etheldra, V. Q. and Abbess.*—St. Etheldra was the third daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, and Ereswitha, sister of St. Hilda, Abbess of Whitby. After having been educated by her parents in the fear of God, she was married to Tonbert, Prince of the Girvii, a tribe dependent on the kingdom of Mercia. Being left a widow, she retired to Ely, where she passed a long time in holy solitude. She afterwards married Egfrid, son of Osia, King of the Northumbrians, who a few years afterwards succeeded his father on the throne. As Queen she became more and more devoted to holy living and the contemplation of heavenly things, and, with her royal husband's consent, she withdrew into the monastery of Coludi, or Cawode, near York, and subsequently to Coldingham. She afterwards built a convent and a monastery, of which she became abbess. The lessons and example of her holy life had an extraordinary effect on all around her. She is called in the ancient Chronicles, "Twice a widow, and always a virgin;" and Ven. Bede has declared that "it cannot be doubted." She died on the 23d of June, 679, in a state of holy composure ; but sixteen years afterwards her body was translated to a new marble tomb in the church, on the 17th of October, which day was thereafter kept in her commemoration by the English Church.

Wednesday, Oct. 18.—*St. Luke the Evangelist.*—The birth-place of St. Luke was Antioch. At the schools for which that city was then famous he received a good education, and afterwards betook himself to physic. He is thought to have been converted to Christianity by St. Paul at Antioch, a companion of whose travels and sufferings he plainly appears to have been from the time of his first going into Macedonia. His including himself as a party concerned in the narrative given in Acts, from the 16th chapter to the end, affords clear evidence of this ; and some passages in the Epistles show him to have been very dear to that Apostle. After St. Paul's martyrdom, it is supposed he preached the Gospel in Dalmatia, Galatia, Macedonia, and Italy. He is said to have written the Gospel which bears his name as he heard it preached by St. Paul. It is more circumstantial in detail, and more exact in method and order, than either of the two Evangelists who wrote before him, it is supposed on account of certain errors as to the doctrines of Christ then beginning to prevail, especially among the Corinthians. He wrote the Book of Acts at Rome, and designed as a continuation of his former history. Both books are addressed to Theophilus, who, by the style of "most excellent," is supposed to have been a person of eminence and authority. It is believed that St. Luke suffered martyrdom in the 84th year of his age, and some affirm that he was hanged on an olive tree.

Many superstitions used in England, to be connected with St. Luke's Day—particularly such as young maidens having revealed to them the man they were to marry. Having at bed-time anointed their stomach, breast, and lips with an unguent composed of flowers and honey, carefully prepared, they had to repeat these words thrice :

"St. Luke, St. Luke, be kind to me,
In dreams let me my true love see.",

Having then hastened to sleep, "in the soft slumber of their night's repose, they saw the very man they should marry walking to and fro by the bed-side,"—"perfectly beholding his visage, stature, and deportment."

Horse Power Applied to Music.—Somebody's foreign correspondent says that a bass viol has been constructed at Vienna, thirteen feet high, provided with pedals to act upon the finger board. This, however, is nothing to the great violin in Germany, which was so large that it required two horses to draw the bow, and one stroke produces a sound that vibrates six weeks.

THE CHURCHMAN.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 14, 1854.

☞ All letters on business must be addressed to JOHN HECKER, Proprietor of *The Churchman*. All communications and articles concerning the paper to the EDITOR of *The Churchman*.

No communication may rely on being attended to, unless authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

NOTICE.—Being utterly unable to entertain the almost innumerable applications from societies and associations to be placed on our *Free List*, and from newspapers, on our *Exchange List*, our course for the future will be, to charge Two Dollars to the latter, and to such of the former as we may deem it advisable; this being scarcely more than the actual cost of the printing paper.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

One of the most prominent Church matters of the week, is the meeting of the Board of Missions at Hartford, of which we furnish as full a report as our space would permit. The proceedings were marked by an earnest desire to give the fullest effect to the missionary efforts of the Church, both at home and abroad; and we would fain hope, that one result of the attention of Churchmen being further called to this important subject, will be the gradual—would that we could say the rapid—dispersion of that too general indifference with which the laity regard so pious, so dutiful an object. The argument is irresistible—"freely ye have received, freely give." And Churchmen who enjoy the privileges which here we have so fully and freely in possession, can conscientiously return but one answer, upon which they ought honestly to act, to the well-known question, as reasonable as it is forcible, of one who whilst the sacred poet, was also the Missionary Bishop—

"Shall we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high;
Shall we to man benighted
The lamp of life deny?"

The missionary work that there is for the Church to do in its own land—to say nothing of what it is called upon to participate in abroad—requires all the support which we can render to a cause which is emphatically that of Him who laid down His life for us, and for whose sake we are bound, by every sacred tie, to aid to the uttermost in extending His kingdom.

It is gratifying to observe, that the desire so ardent and so universal, to honor and to perpetuate the memory of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, has assumed a tangible shape, and that there is a certain prospect of, not one only, but several befitting Memorials being immediately effected. The Memorial originating with the Diocesan Convention, of which an official notice will be found in another column, is the most prominent, as it deserves to be; and we trust that it will be made in all respects worthy of the object in view. But, at the same time, we shall be glad to see others creditably carried out; and there are special reasons, and those of the most affecting character, which render it important that the Memorial Window at Haverstraw church—the scene of the lamented Prelate's last ministrations—should not be neglected, as the most interesting, though the least ostentatious, perhaps, of any that have been projected.

We had intended to give an editorial article this week, but are obliged to defer it, on the subject of Columbia College, the Trustees of which appear to us to be the objects, just now, of something very like persecution, for having presumed to act at once conscientiously and independently in the recent choice of a Professor. They are required to vote by secret ballot, in order that they may be left free to choose as they may think "wisest, discreetest, best," apart from all external, all personal influences, and be protected from all imputation, and all inquisition, in this honest and independent discharge of a grave and important duty. And yet, because they have thought proper, in the legitimate exercise of their privilege, to prefer one candidate to another, for reasons which no man has any business to presume were otherwise than lawful and right, they are called to account for it—demanded not only to disclose their votes, but to reveal their motives! A more arrant mockery of the sacred principle of the ballot, a more outrageous invasion of the privacy and privilege of conscience, has never, perhaps, been exhibited by a discomfited party. But we must reserve what more we are anxious to say of it for another opportunity.

We deeply regret to have to record in our Obituary this week, the demise of one of our city clergy, who though not in so conspicuous a position as some of that reverend body, was yet, we believe, a most dutiful and devoted Pastor. Mr. HANSON, who has unhappily been cut off in the prime of life, and in the midst of much pastoral usefulness, had for some time been the assistant minister of Cavalry church, by whose congregation he was deeply beloved. But Mr. HANSON was also favorably known, and much more widely, as the author of a work that has excited extraordinary interest both in this country and in Europe—that of "The Lost Prince"—the object of which is to establish the identity of Louis XVII. of France, the unhappy Dauphin of the Revolution, in the person of a brother Clergyman of our Church, the Rev. ELEAZAR WILLIAMS. It is not our intention at present to re-open that complicated and most exciting subject. But it is only common justice to Mr. HANSON's memory to say, that we believe he was actuated by a much higher and holier motive than either the world or the Church gave him credit for, in investigating as he did so closely and so ably this extraordinary and most romantic case, and that he was strongly and sincerely convinced that his reverend friend and brother, whose birthright he sought so manfully, and so indefatigably to establish, if not to restore to him, was in very truth none other than the ill-used and long-lost Bourbon Prince—a conviction which he has certainly supported by some most irresistible evidence, and by a chain of most marvellous circumstances. Many tears must flow for the death of one so amiable and pious, as well as so able and earnest-minded, as Mr. HANSON; but none, we are sure, will mingle more freely or more warmly, than those of his venerable and simple, yet, he verily believed, *royal* friend, who has been fated to bear the humble name of ELEAZAR WILLIAMS.

The bosom of many a family, in and around this city, has this week been agitated with "mourning, lamentation and woe," by the terrible news of the destruction of the steam-ship *Arctic*, involving the fearful loss of some three hundred lives. Much painful anxiety had been felt for several days, from the failure of the ship to arrive at the expected time; still there was the hope—with many a confident one—that some derangement of her machinery merely, might have caused the delay. Little was so awful a calamity as that which has come to pass apprehended by any one; her sudden and dreadful collision with another steamer in the broad sea, which instantly sunk her, and hurried into eternity, without a moment's warning, the appalling number of human beings already named, principally her passengers. Some particulars of the heart-rending event will be found under the proper head. What a lesson does it not convey to us all—but more especially to such of us as are accustomed to trust in "the arm of flesh," instead of Him who is, after all, not only the Mighty Ruler of the Universe, but the Great Disposer of all things, and whose Power no creature is able to resist! This very steamer thus doomed to destruction, was boasted of as being so strongly constructed, that it was next to impossible she could ever be wrecked. Yet here, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, she is shattered like a reed, and all her living freight cast, at one fell swoop, into the yawning abyss of unfathomable waters! So true it is, that even the most powerful productions of man's inventive and creative genius, God can "bruise with a rod of iron, and break in pieces like a potter's vessel." Surely it is at all times, then, the truest wisdom to "serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice unto Him with reverence." Surely it is never, on any occasion, to be disputed, that "Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him."

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

The trial of Dr. GRAHAM for the barbarous murder of Col. LORING, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, has not had a result very satisfactory to the public mind; though, under all the circumstances, we are not disposed to find much fault with the verdict of the Jury. We doubt not they believe they did their duty conscientiously, as directed by the statute law, under the exposition of the learned Judge. But that morally and religiously it was murder, there cannot be a question; and it is some satisfaction, though infinitely short of what it ought to be, that the perpetrator of the foul deed will not go altogether unpunished, or be let loose again upon society, with the brand of CAIN upon his forehead, until there has been an opportunity of his becoming a sadder and a wiser man. We use the term murder in its broadest sense—as the act of killing a fellow-creature unlawfully—of killing him criminally—which, in the eyes of GOD and man, this case undoubtedly was. "Life deliberately taken away, except by public authority, is murder." This is the unchangable moral law. The value and security of life make this rule necessary in any state of civilization, for any other would open the door to intolerable and never-ending mischiefs, arising from bloodshedding by private hands. And this rule it is that has been grossly violated in the instance before us. It is a horrible crime—the worst that can outrage society, and offend against God.

"Other sins speak—murder shrieks out."

Now the excuse that is pleaded for this atrocious sin of blood-guiltiness, is passion. The assassin was angered, because, forsooth, he was remonstrated with, for disturbing in the dead of night the quiet of a sick chamber; his wrath was excited, in his rage he applied a filthy epithet to his remonstrant; and upon its being resented, he plunged a deadly weapon he carried about with him, into the bowels of him whom he had annoyed and insulted. It is certainly to be regretted that his victim should have exposed himself to an encounter with such a ruffian. Ill-manners and brutal language reflects only on those who are guilty of them. The advice, we may depend upon it, is sound and seasonable at all times,—"If you cannot avoid a quarrel with a blackguard, let your lawyer manage it rather than yourself, for no man sweeps his own chimney, but employs a chimney-sweeper, who has no objection to dirty work, because it is his trade." Every allowance, we admit, was to be made for the unhappy victim on this occasion, on account of his anxiety to effect the instant removal of a painful annoyance to his sick and suffering wife, occasioned and persisted in by the drunken brawler. But he made a terrible sacrifice.

All this, however, is only an aggravation of the conduct of the assassin; and the plea of passion will in no wise avail him before the judgment seat of Heaven, whatever it may have done before the tribunal of man. The decree is not only irreversible but immitigable—"Thou shalt not kill." Christian morality—that morality which it so deeply concerns the interests of society to preserve—carries out this divine precept in all its practical bearing. "Ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, thou shalt not kill, and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment; but I say unto you, that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment; and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council, but whosoever shall say, thou fool, shall be in danger of hell-fire." Here we have from the lips of Him "who spake as never man spake," the denunciation of anger as the *principle* of murder,—it never then can be its *excuse*, that is quite clear.

Men of the world, we are aware, care for none of all this. They would be offended, it is true, if they were not regarded as Christians; yet they utterly set at nought, and not unfrequently scoff at all such Christian sentiments, and every divine injunction at variance with their worldly notions, or interfering with their sensual indulgences. Alas! how many there are, especially of our young men, who seem to esteem such characters as models of all that is manly, and spirited, and noble! "And these, forsooth," says an old divine, "are our great sages, and those who must pass for the only shrewd, thinking, and inquisitive men of the age, and such as by a long, severe, and profound speculation of nature, have redeemed themselves from the pedantry of being conscientious, and living virtuously, and free from such old-fashioned principles and creeds as tie up the minds of some narrow-spirited, uncomprehensive zealots, who know not the world, nor understand that he only is the truly wise man, who, *per fas et nefas*, gets as much as he can. But for all this," he continues, "they will find that as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose hers; and they will find, too, that there is a certain living spark within them, which all the drink they can pour in will never be able to quench or put out; nor will their rotten, abused bodies have it in their power to convey any putrifying, consuming, rotting quality, to the soul. No," he adds, "there is no drinking, or swearing, or ranting, or fluxing a soul out of its immortality, but that must and will survive and abide, in spite of death and the grave, and live forever, to convince such wretches to their eternal woe, that the so-much repented ornament and flourish of their former speeches (God damn 'em,) was commonly the truest word they spoke, though least believed by them while they spoke it."

But to reform all this, and thereby the most effectually prevent such foul outrages as this at the St. Nicholas—and who is not interested, whatever be his social or domestic relations, in such an object?—Christian principles must be made more thoroughly and practically to pervade society. We should then have no such habit in vogue as that of men carrying about them deadly weapons in order to resent an imaginary insult, or an invited provocation, even unto death—no such yielding to sinful passion, as to scruple not even to commit murder rather than go unavenged.

We believe, with an eminent English Divine, who yet lives to instruct and edify by his learning and his piety, that the great instrument for accomplishing so devoutly-to-be-wished a reformation, is that very organization which it especially belongs to us to support. "Place the Church," says Professor SEWELL of Oxford, "with its Episcopal polity, in any nation, however deranged and vitiated, and *give it scope to act*; and by infusing principles, its own principles of order, of patience, of gentleness, of obedience, of love—by exhibiting in its own person the model of a sound constitution—by recalling minds to the examples and laws of the Divine government—and by accustoming them to make the will of GOD, even when only to be traced by hints and symbols, the rule of public as of private morals—insensibly and without disturbance, it will act upon the whole chaos of society, softening, penetrating, remoulding, re-adjusting, bringing order out of confusion, and light out of darkness, till the most ruinous and dislocated fabric is restored to its natural shape, and a form analogous to that of the Church itself is impressed by it upon every nation in which it is embraced."* All this, let us repeat, we steadfastly believe; and happy would it indeed be for society such as ours, were it only carried into operation among the great body of the people.

* SEWELL's Christian Politics.

REVIVALISM.

Some excitement has been created, we find, in the English Church, by some proceedings—or rather, the results attributed to them—of one of her Clergy, formerly, it seems, a Wesleyan preacher, who is possessed of great declamatory powers, which he employs in exciting his hearers on the subject of their *conversion*. No matter who or what they are—baptized or unbaptized, believers or unbelievers—they must, he contends, be *converted;* and their being so is not to be taken for granted, unless they exhibit vivid and peculiar outward manifestation. It is not enough that they display the "fruits of the Spirit," all or any of them, as "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance:" they must manifest some violent emotion, they must become convulsed, they must be distracted, they must tremble, if not scream with terror, under the influence of his declamation, or there is no reliable evidence of the work of conversion going on. The revivalist Clergyman has been at Leeds, holding forth in the Church of St. Saviour, which institute had been unhappily notorious for its Romanizing tendencies; but of whose incumbent, the Vicar of Leeds (Dr. HOOK) has just declared, with reference to this very matter, that he has become "convinced of the unreality of the proceedings at St. Saviour's, and has been led to see clearly that Romanism can only be opposed effectually by a steady maintenance of the distinguishing doctrine of Protestantism—*i.e.*, justification by faith only, in opposition to the notion of justification by an inherent righteousness of our own." Dr. HOOK, having had his attention called to it, has investigated the case carefully, and has ascertained, "that whatever was the expectation of the revivalists, the attempt has heen an entire failure. A very few persons have been disturbed in their minds, some of them very improperly; these are almost exclusively (excepting, of course, those engaged in creating the excitement) uneducated people, and I have not heard of one profligate who has been turned from the error of his ways." Adding, however, that "had it been otherwise, had the profane and profligate been converted, there are many who, like myself, would have wished GOD speed to the work, even if we were compelled to find some fault with the instrumentality employed."

Now the "instrumentality employed," understanding by the term "instrumentality," not only the declamatory mode adopted, but the doctrinal error involved in it, is so much at variance with what the Vicar of Leeds calls "the sober ways of the Church of England"—which are the ways of our Church also—that one cannot wonder at its failure. Dr. HOOK himself points out its mistake. "The error of Mr. AITKIN," he says, "is, I believe, to be traced to an unconscious *petitio principii* on his part, which has led him to assume, as indisputable, the Wesleyan interpretation of Romans viii. 16, 'The Spirit beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of GOD,' and on that ground to expect, in all who turn effectually to the LORD, 'a sense within that their sins are forgiven.' Whereas, I believe that the truth, as held by the Church of England, is stated, with his usual clearness, by PALEY, when he says: 'The consciousness of a great and general change may be the fact with many. It may be essentially necessary to some. We only allege it is not so to all, so that every person who is not conscious of such a change must set himself down as devoted to perdition.' That "a great and general change" is not only capable of being felt by many, but indispensably requisite to take place—that is, whenever "we convert a sinner from the error of his ways," cannot be denied. And did Mr. AITKIN take this course, reclaiming the vicious, convincing the gainsayers, or even arousing the indifferent—and taken it in the right way—he would have been pursuing strictly the path of duty as prescribed by the Church, and his exertions would doubtless have met with signal success. Such is the opinion of Dr. HOOK. "If Mr. AITKIN," he observes, "were to direct his powers of declamation to the former classes exclusively, he might be an instrument of good; but when he unnecessarily alarms the consciences of those whose life has been a life of silent progress and unconscious improvement, and whose conversion consists of growth in grace from the day of their baptism, he must be prepared for the opposition of the pastors who watch for their souls, and feed them with the milk of the Word."

We may depend upon it that it is always best to do the Church's work in the Church's own way. To revive the dormant feelings of her children—to make men what the Apostle calls "living members"—to stir them up, to "awake to righteousness, and sin not"—and, by every means afforded them, to "work out their salvation," yea, even with "fear and trembling: these are acts of pastoral duty which are incumbent upon those who are set over us in the LORD, and can never be slighted with impunity. But they are to be done upon the principles, and in the form, prescribed by the Church,—not as every one may think right in his own eyes, but as She whose they are, and whom they are bound to serve, has instructed and directed them. The lesson which the case referred to teaches, is a useful one for us all,—for both pastor and people, here, as well as in England.

SHAMS.

OUR attention is called by a correspondent—with whose complaints we cannot but sympathize, although it is not, perhaps, expedient that they should meet the public eye—to the mischiefs that arise from *shams* in religion and religious offices. As respects religion itself, it is much too awful a thing to enter upon here. The name by which alone it can be stigmatized is quite enough to make its consideration revolting. We allude, of course, to deliberate deception in sacred things. Our infirmities, our failings, our short-comings, are to be differently regarded. Strictly speaking, indeed, there is, in the sight of GOD, "none righteous, no not one." But this is quite another matter from a *sham*—which is a false pretence, a make-believe, a fraud, a trick.

But let us confine ourselves, for a moment, to *shams* in religious offices. And are they not such which those commit who perform the offices of the Church, yet contradict the language in which they are expressed? We know that this is sometimes done unthinkingly, perhaps unwittingly; but it is too often an act of deception, rather than of thoughtlessness, or even of delusion. There are instances, no doubt, where nothing improper is suspected, or it could not be endured; for wrong-doing, in whatever form it may be committed, is to the religious mind always repulsive. Take, for instance, the too general practice of *reading* the Psalms in Divine Service, while professing to *sing* them. "O come let us *sing* unto the LORD," is exclaimed; yet no singing of it whatever takes place, although there is a quire quite capable and ready to sing it. Again:—"O *sing* unto the LORD a new song;" yet here also the song is read, not sung. Praise implies song,—laud is one of its significations: Dr. JOHNSON calls it "that part of Divine worship which consists in *praise*"—that is, *song*. The term Psalter implies song most distinctly. Psaltery was a kind of harp, beaten with sticks: a Psalter, therefore, must of necessity be something musical. Is it not, then, very like a *sham* to use the Psalter by reading instead of singing it?

But as to public worship at large: what is it? Is it not adoration—a religious act of reverence? Is not to worship, "to adore, to honor with religious rites?" Such is the definition given of it by our highest authorities—such the meaning it ever bore, both in the Jewish and the Christian Churches. Yet how rarely do we see it exemplified in our "places of worship." How little of the reality of such an act in the sitting or lounging of those who go—or profess they do—to worship there. "O come, let us worship and fall down, and kneel before the LORD our Maker." Such are the words of their mouths. Yet how rarely do they really "worship," or ever "fall down," that is, prostrate themselves, or even "kneel," or, in short, practice any posture, or observe any deportment, that is at all consistent with adoration or religious reverence. Is there not a *sham* here also?

Above all, what a *sham* is not that which consists in repeating words of holy, solemn import, yet denying all the while their plain, their only meaning! "Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren," says the Minister at Holy Baptism, "that this child is regenerate;" and again, in prayer to ALMIGHTY GOD, "We yield Thee hearty thanks, most merciful FATHER, that it hath pleased Thee to regenerate this infant." Yet are there not Ministers who use these significant expressions, who yet will insist that Baptismal Regeneration is a figment! Nor is this all; for, in the Catechism, they teach the children of their flock, the lambs of their fold, that in Baptism they are "made members of CHRIST, the children of GOD, and heirs of the kingdom of heaven." And if this be not "regeneration," we know not what can be. Still, they will deny it—repudiate—stigmatize it! Can there be a more awful *sham* than this?

Yes—there is one, if possible, more awful than even that,—the denial of the sacramental efficacy of the Holy Eucharist. They use the words describing it as a "spiritual food and sustenance,"—as "a holy mystery;"—they repeat the solemn assertions, "Take eat, this is My Body," and "Drink ye all of this, for this is My Blood of the New Testament, which was shed for you and for many for the remission of sins,"—they say, as directed, in conveying these precious gifts, "The Body," "The Blood,"—expressions which, though they do not imply any change in the elements as objects of sense, yet plainly indicate a supernatural, a spiritual presence; yet, for all this, they will tell you that it is nothing but a ceremony, a mere ordinance, a "commemoration,"—the consecration, the oblation, the invocation, as well as the terms of administration itself, all to the contrary notwithstanding! Indeed, indeed, this must be a truly awful *sham*—a fearful make-believe—a dreadful pretence!

We might proceed still further,—we could adduce their ridicule of confession, after inviting those who "cannot quiet their own consciences," to "come and open their grief," that they may "receive godly counsel and advice,"—and their repudiation of Priestly absolution, although they have knelt down, at their ordination, to have the Divine decree pronounced upon them—"whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven; and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained;"—we might dwell upon this, and upon much more, to illustrate the various *shams* to which they unhappily, and awfully, commit themselves, who reject or shrink from the principles of their Church. But enough for the present. It is a serious, a solemn subject. We have been induced thus cursorily to touch upon it from what has been addressed to us. What we have thus hurriedly penned of it amounts to little more than suggestion, though some may probably feel it as admonition also. There are those, we know, whom it may displease—perhaps enrage. They whom the truth impugns, will always object to its assertion in any form, or from any quarter. Let the ingenuous, unsuspecting, tyro-Churchman, especially beware of such men. Let him think of the words, which address themselves with peculiar force to such as he:—

"Think'st thou there are no serpents in the world,
But those who slide along the grassy sod,
And sting the luckless foot that presses them?"

GRACE CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—There is an urgent call, in the interesting circumstances of this missionary church, as briefly related in a note from the devoted Pastor, for the assistance of Churchmen, not only here but throughout the Diocese, who can spare of the means with which they are provided for so holy and religious a work.—"Eight thousand souls in danger of perishing at your very doors!" Such are the words of awful import with which the good Missionary's appeal sets out. And no Churchman, deserving of the honored name, can withhold a helping hand in such a case, even though it may necessitate his denying himself some not unreasonable indulgence. It is an easy way, after all, of doing a simple act of Christian duty. Compare the single instance of self-denial which any of us, of even contracted means, may have to submit to, that we may give to so important an object as that in question, with the constant endurance of it by those who personally engage in such missionary work, and who are content to spend and be spent in the service of their LORD! Surely it were a most insignificant sacrifice of something that would never be missed, which could be required of the poorest of us, to contribute to the fund for this humble church and pastorate all that is needed, and thus to enable a pious and indefatigable home-missionary to go on his way rejoicing.

THE LATE BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—In the article in our paper of September 30, headed, "The Late Bishop Wainwright," there occurs, on the authority of a secular paper, the following statement: "His first physician telling him that it was only influenza, went out of town, and four days elapsed without receiving any medical advice." Having since learned that this is in part incorrect, and as it may be liable to misconstruction, it gives us much pleasure to present, on the most respectable authority, the following facts: The first physician went out of town on account of a message informing him of a serious accident having happened to his father. The Bishop knew of his leaving the city, and made no objections. The interval between this and the attendance of the other physicians was only *two*, not "*four days;*" the Bishop not having previously applied for their attendance, although aware of the absence of the first physician. The last visit of the latter gentleman was nineteen days before the Bishop's death. It does not appear that the Bishop was in any respect neglected, or his case misunderstood. In the third paragraph of the same article there are, we find, some mistakes which we desire to correct. Bishop Wainwright was called from Christ Church, Hartford, to Trinity Church, New York, as an Assistant Minister; from that to the Rectorship of Grace Church, New York; from that to the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston; and thence again to Trinity Church, New York, as an Assistant Minister. He received the degree of D. D. at an earlier period than we supposed. It was conferred on him by Union College in 1823.

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.—America has now got a pianist of whom Europe might well be proud.—Mr. MASON, who is unrivalled, probably, in the present day, in that department of musical art, produced quite a sensation at his matinee at Niblo's in this city, a few days since. We never beheld a more delighted audience. His combination of what is elaborete and wonderful with the sweet and entertaining in the music of the piano, is far beyond anything that we are accustomed to hear in this country. Mr. MASON, it seems, is a Bostonian, but has received his musical education in Europe.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—It will be seen by an advertisement, that the Rev. I. LEANDER TOWNSEND, M.A., has changed the location of his boarding-school for boys, from Newcastle, Westchester county, N. Y., to Danbury, Conn. The situation, we understand, is a remarkably healthy one; and the school itself has the recommendations of some of the most eminent men in the Church.

ORANGE BOARDING SCHOOLS.—Under this head, there is an interesting article in a recent number of the *Orange Journal*, from the pen, we believe, of the Rev. Dr. BLAKE, in which honorable mention is made of an establishment which has frequently occupied a place in our advertising columns. The remark is applied generally to Orange county, that "no place can be better situated for Boarding Schools than Orange—on the score of health, it is nowhere surpassed;—while of the school, in particular, that we refer to, is given the following high testimony:—

"Near St. Mark's Church, and in the neighborhood of the Orange Mineral Spring, once the place of fashionable resort, is a large and excellent Boarding school for Boys. For this school, also, a house and ample grounds were purchased and fitted up in advance, by two wealthy laymen. Probably there is no better school in the State. It has been prosperous from its commencement; and at times applications for admission into it have exceeded the accommdations. Its success may be attributed to the assiduity, the thorough instruction, and the judicious discipline of its Principal, Rev. Mr. STOCKING. And, what is equally important, the boys who compose it, while away from their own mothers, have an ample equivalent in the Matron, the accomplished and excellent lady of the Principal. Both

teachers and pupils worship at St. Mark's; and whoever there witnesses the dignified manners and orderly department of these boys, will not hesitate to say that the School of St. Mark's Hall is a family regulated on Christian principles.

We cannot but think that we are doing good service to parents, by thus making known the merits of such an establishment.

The Recent Repudiation of Church Papers.—With reference to Dr. Tyng's motion, in our late Diocesan Convention, refusing to recognize Church papers, as "wholly unbecoming the dignity of that body," the *Banner of the Cross* calls to mind that Dr. Tyng himself was for several years one of the editors and proprietors of a so-called Church paper, entitled the *Episcopal Recorder*.

THOUGHTS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Political assemblies in England and the United States stand adjourned. The same thing is true of Ecclesiastical bodies; and events would, therefore, be few, and not open to much remark, were it not that the world is occupied with wars and revolutions. It is scarcely an exception to this observation, that the Pope has anticipated the regular period of the Jubilee, and granted extensive indulgences to those who join in giving thanks for divers mercies bestowed upon the Church, and more especially for that which is about to be bestowed in the recognition of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin. As this conception took place nearly nineteen centuries ago, and was at that time either immaculate, or involved in original sin, we cannot see any great cause for thankfulness. If the doctrine of the immaculate conception be true, and a point of faith, it rather strikes us that the Church ought to appoint a day of humiliation. Very horrible consequences must have arisen from the neglect to promulgate the important truth. Moreover, she has sinned graciously in canonizing some of her saints, particularly St. Bernard, who now turns out not to have been not a saint, but a heretic. If, on the other hand, the doctrine be, what St. Bernard thought it, a dangerous delusion, then there is even less ground for rejoicing in its establishment. There only remains the supposition that the doctrine was always true, but not of the faith, but that now by means of Dr. Newman's development, it has become part of the faith. Then they are called to be thankful that the way to Heaven is narrowed, and that it is a harder thing to be saved now than it was in the days of St. Bernard, or even those of the Council of Trent. At all events the promulgation of this new article of the faith may fairly enough be classed among Ecclesiastical Revolutions.

A civil revolution has taken place, or rather has begun in Spain. It has proceeded as far as the overthrow of the former ministry, and the expulsion from Spain of the Queen's mother, an alternative which her friends preferred to that of a trial before a revolutionary tribunal. The revolution was begun by the army, and completed by the people of Madrid. The new government is composed of men of two classes. Espartero and his friends who owe their advancement to the favor of the people, and O'Donnell and his friends who have been elevated as the chiefs of the army. This coalition claims to be the supreme government throughout the dominions of the Queen of Spain, but it is by no means universally obeyed. A large part of the Peninsula is under the control of local Juntas, or as we would have called them, during our Revolution, Committees of Public safety. A Cortes has been summoned, and is to be elected on democratic, not ultra-democratic, principles, which is to be really a Constitutional Convention, or what the French used to call a Constitutional Assembly. When that meets, the second act of the revolution will begin. It will probably be like the revolution in France, a struggle between absolute monarchy and mere democracy, in which as in all former-like struggles, the former will sooner or later prevail. No one can yet see who will be Napoleon IV; but the post will be scarcely allotted to Isabella II.

The Russian war is becoming serious. It may be considered under three divisions, as the war in the Baltic, in the east of Europe, and in Asia. In none of the three has Russia, according to present appearances, much to boast of. She has in the Baltic practically lost the Aland Islands. She may reoccupy them during the winter, but she cannot re-fortify them. The allies will repossess them in the spring without a struggle, and use them as the base of any operations in which they may be disposed to engage. Public opinion seems to be, however, that this is but a small result to be produced by so extensive an armament. Public opinion may be right, but it may hereafter appear, that the advantages gained have been greater than they now seem.

In Asia we recently heard of great successes of the Russians, but they seem to have been barren, and Schmyl and his Circassians are at present the party in the ascendant.

In the south-east of Europe Russia has lost Wallachia, and probably Moldavia. The allies have landed in the Crimea in great force, without opposition. They have performed an exploit, which Jomoni, heretofore the highest military authority, pronounced impossible. It is now reduced to a certainty that Sevastopol may be assailed on the land side. It is an axiom in the modern science of war, that every fortified place must be taken if the assailants have sufficient force, and time to use it. It is possible that Russia may bring into the field, in the Crimea, an army sufficient to defeat the allies, and save her important fortress; but it is possible that she may not. In the meantime it cannot be denied, that, thus far, the campaign has gone against Russia, but it is not over, and it will take several very successful campaigns to reduce her to such a condition that she will submit to a dimunition of her power, sufficient to secure Turkey against her. Mr. Cobden's absurd idea of crumpling her up "like a piece of waste paper," is now abundantly exposed. The Crimea and Georgia may possibly be lopped off from her dominions, but the sources and seats of her power cannot be reached by her enemies.

H. D. E.

Baltimore, October 9, 1854.

Laying of a Corner-Stone.—The corner-stone of Grace church, Williamsburgh, was laid by the Rector, the Rev. Alvah Guion, on the afternoon of the 2d inst., the Rev. Thomas T. Guion, the Rev. Dr. Lewis, the Rev. E. C. Babcock, the Rev. D. P. Sanford, and the Rev. H. F. Roberts, taking a part in the services. A platform had been erected, and a large number of seats provided in the church-yard, which, immediately after the laying of the corner-stone, were filled. After prayers, and singing the 101st Hymn, an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Tyng. The following are the contents of the glass vase deposited in the corner-stone:—Inscription on parchment—"This Corner Stone of Grace Church, in the City of Williamsburgh, was laid with religious services on the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four: Franklin Pierce being President of the United States; Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York; and William Wall, Mayor of the City of Williamsburgh. The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., Provisional Bishop-elect of the Diocese of New York; the Rev. Alvah Guion, Rector of Grace Church; Washington L. Gilroy, Warden, and Messrs. Daniel W. Townsend, John Sammond, William Woodruff, William Richards, William Lamonby, James Roberts, and Jonathan Jones, Vestrymen. Clement L. Dennington, Architect and Builder, James and Thomas Gibbons, Master Masons.—A copy of the Holy Bible; A copy of the Book of Common Prayer; A copy of the Journal of the Convention of the Diocese of New York for 1853; Swords' Pocket Almanac for 1854; a copy of each of the following papers, the *Church Journal*, *The Churchman*, and *Protestant Churchman*, the *Christian Witness*, the *Western Episcopalian*, the *Parish Visitor*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Spirit of Missions*; also a Sermon on Alms Giving, by the Rev. Thomas T. Guion; the *Children's Magazine*, and the *Standard Bearer*.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

Mr. Editor,—At the risk of seeming to call the attention of your readers with undue frequency to the parish of his charge, the subscriber begs leave to make a restatement of what was well and kindly, but from want of full information upon the subject, not quite correctly said, by a friend in *The Churchman* of last week.

The sittings in the Church of the Nativity, since 1841—have been free. The rector's salary, aside from the annual stipend alluded to, from Trinity Church, consists of free will offerings made, according to St. Paul's direction to the Churches, 1 Corinthians 16th, 1 and 2. These offerings vary from four to ten dollars per week, at an average of between seven and eight dollars. This amount of offerings from the parish, though little, in comparison with what is given by other parishes of the city, for a similar purpose, is doubtless more in proportion to the ability of its members than the amount contributed by others, for there is not a man of even moderate wealth, among more than two hundred families of us; most of these are of the laboring, and many, of the *needy* poor, who, with low wages, or irregular employment, find it extremely difficult to meet their necessary expenses.

For the purpose of obtaining means to meet the incidental expenses of the Church, resort has been made, for the last two years, to what we deem the least objectionable of all indirect means for raising funds for such a purpose, viz. a concert of sacred music. In this way, through the kindness of Messrs. Geo. Bristow and Alex. Forbes, with others of the New York Harmonic Society, who have volunteered their services for our benefit, we have been relieved from embarrassment. And while we here express our hearty thanks for the kindness of these our benefactors, we remind our fellow churchmen, that these good people, in their bountiful benevolence, give us another concert on Tuesday the 7th of Nov. next, and that we shall be extremely thankful to any who may purchase tickets, which may be had at Stanford & Swords, 637 Broadway.

A parochial school, numbering at present nearly 90 children, is connected with the parish, of which the rector has the supervision, and to which he devotes some three hour's labour, daily, and as much money, from time to time, as his limited ability admits. It is not an entirely free school; some pay a small tuition, others nothing, according to the pecuniary circumstances of the parents. Applications for admission to the school, are still being made, and we greatly need but are unable to employ another teacher. The pupils recite daily lessons from the Church catechism, collects and Gospels, through the week, which are explained and enforced by the rector, in Sunday School, and at their public catechising, in the Church, on the afternoon of each communion Sunday, the first in the month. We have never been able to pay anything for singing God's praise. The instrument of music alluded to in the last week's notice, is a Melodeon, which cost $150, and was procured for us by a few kind friends for the permanent use of the parochical school, to be used in the church, until, in the good Providence of God, we are able to procure an organ. We should look forward to the prospect of the approaching winter with over-anxious care for the poor of the parish, but for the Saviour's calling of the fowls of the air and the lillies of the field, to check such a feeling, on the part of any who put their trust in Him. In the cheering light of such a parable, with what he added to it, we have no fear. "Our heavenly Father knoweth of what things ye have need." To those who consider it a privilege to relieve the needy, in the name of a disciple, we say, that in the name of such, we shall be as happy to administer comfort and relief, as they to furnish the means of doing it, remembering our Redeemer's words, St. Matthew 10–42.

New York, Oct. 9, 1854. C. Clapp.

COLLEGIATE.

Columbia College.—The Senatorial Committee, for investigating the affairs of this institution, after holding four meetings, was adjourned to the 9th November. Though the powers of this Committee were general, the main object of its appointment was, to procure, in some tangible, official shape, evidence as to whether the charter of the College, which forbids that any person shall be excluded from any office, or deprived of any privilege in the institution on account of his religious faith, had been violated in the recent ballotings for an incumbent for the Chair of Chemistry and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, which resulted in the rejection of Professor Gibbs, on the ground, it was alleged, of his being a Socinian. The Committee propounded the following question to the Trustees and Professors: "Did you or did you not vote for any candidate for the office of Professor of Chemistry, and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, with reference to the religious views or tenets of such candidate?" Most of them refused to answer the question, for the reason that the election having been effected by ballot, pursuant to the Charter of the College, they could not waive the immunity from all scrutiny of motives afforded them by law, without violence to their right of independent judgment and action, and to their sense of honor and duty. It was then voted to propose the following resolutions, which have already been proposed to Messrs. Ruggles and Ogden, to the remainder of the Trustees:

"Have the affairs of the College been so conducted as to persons, apartments, and course of study, as best to promote the government and education of the students belonging thereto; and if not, in what respect have the Trustees failed, and what has been the consequences of their neglect, if any, upon the general interests of the institution?

"Have you any knowledge that the Trustees have in any respect, violated the terms and conditions of the Charter of the College. If yea, state fully and particularly, the party, time, and manner of such violation?"

These questions are to be answered in writing by the Trustees at the next meeting of the Committee.

Harvard College.—The Cambridge Chronicle gives the following interesting facts respecting Harvard University. It appears from the annual catalogue, now in the hands of the binder, that there are 705 students connected with the different departments of the Institution. There are 5 Resident Graduates, 25 Divinity Students, 77 Students in the Lawrence Scientific School, 140 Law Students, and there 340 Undergraduates, viz; 85 Juniors, 76 Sophomores, and 97 Freshmen. One hundred and eighteen students attended the medical lectures last winter. Under the head of "Officers of Instruction and Government" are 43 names, beside those of the Steward and his Assistants. They include 3 Proctors, 4 Instructors in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages, respectively; 5 Tutors, 2 Astronomical Observers, 2 Librarians, 26 Professors and Lecturers.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

England.—The Cholera was abating at the date of the last accounts. It was believed to have reached its height, and to be on the decline all over the country.

The journals announce the death of the Earl of Eldon, on Wednesday, at Shirley-park, near Croydon. The deceased had been pronounced of unsound mind, in January, 1853. He was grandson of the first Earl of Eldon; and was born in December, 1805; married in 1831, the Honourable Louisa Duncombe, third daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Feversham. He leaves one son and six daughters; his son, John Viscount Encombe, now Earl of Eldon, was born in November, 1845.

There had recently been a fire at Gloucester Cathedral, which threatened to distroy the venerable pile. The fire has been traced with tolerable certainty to the spontaneous combustion of some cotton rags, saturated with oil and turpentine, which the workmen had incautiously left in a pew after using them to polish the Bishop's throne.

The Queen and her Court remained in the Highlands of Scotland. It is stated that as at present arranged, the Court will arrive at Windsor Castle on the 6th of next month, for their usual autumnal sojourn.

The splendid new edifice of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, has just been inaugurated. Every effort had been made to obtain the presence of the Queen, or at least of Prince Albert, at the ceremony; but unsuccessfully. This monument of the opulence of Liverpool is worthy of some description. According to the report, the exterior of the hall, which stands in the midst of an open space where all its points may be distinctly seen, closely resembles the Pantheon of "the eternal city" in form, but in its delicacy and finish the true Greek spirit is displayed to a higher degree than in its gigantic protopype. It is, in fact, such a structure as might have been executed by a gifted Greek architect, upon a Roman model. The hall is 100 feet wide between the extreme gallery walls, 74 feet wide on the ground line, as reduced by the gallery projections, 85 feet in height, and 168 in length. The length of the entire building, from end to end, is 600 feet. The grand purpose of the hall is for the courts of law, and the apartments inside are chiefly those necessary for such a purpose. The carpentry inside is of oak, highly finished. There is, however, a horseshoe-shaped concert-room, elegantly fitted up with boxes and an orchestra. In the great hall is a large organ. The reports do not speak favourably of the acoustic properties of the building for musical purposes. The cost of the construction of the building will be £250,000.

The Irish representative Prelates in the next Session of Parliament will be—the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Killaloe, Neath, and Kilmore.

A most revolting instance of Popish malignity and barbarity had occurred in Ireland. An excursion train, with 900 passengers, including most of the Protestant gentry of the country, had been on a visit from Enniskillen to Londonderry, and on returning at night, the train was thrown off the track by huge blocks of stone, placed so as to throw the cars over a precipitous embankment. Owing to the caution of Lord Enniskillen, who placed himself on the engine with the driver, the train was proceeding at a very slow pace, otherwise the consequences must have been fearful. As it was, several persons were killed and wounded.

The Government *Gazette* contains the appointment of Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., to be "Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward; and Governor-General of all the provinces on the continent of North America, and of the Island of Prince Edward."

France.—The Emperor, having returned from the camp at Boulogne, had left Paris for Bordeaux, to meet the Empress. He was accompanied by Gen. Espinasse and Colonel Fleury, his aides-de-camp; and by Baron de Menneval, one [illegible] The *Moniteur* announces the arrival in the Gironde, on the night [illegible] ult., of the French steam corvette Newton, from Lisbon, with Queen Maria Christina and suite on board. An Imperial decree calls into active service 60,000 men, the remainder of the contingent of 1853.

Spain.—The new order of things appears to go smoothly on. Espartero has so far put down all opposition. The Madrid *journal*, the *Nacion*, states that large sums of money are being distributed to keep the people in a state of agitation; insinuates that Mr. Pierre Soule is the individual through whose hands those sums are received, and calls upon him, if he is innocent of the charge, to come forward and publicly deny it.

The War.—We have intelligence of the landing of the first portion of the expedition to the Crimea. The allied forces, consisting of 25,000 English, 25,000 French, and 8,000 Turkish troops, landed on the 14th, at Eupatoria, without meeting any resistance, and had commenced marching on Sebastopol. A number of transports had returned to Varna for the French reserve of 14,000 men. Some of the allied ships were lying off the fortress of Kinburn and island of Tindra, near Odessa, with the object of intercepting any Russian reinforcements intended for the Crimea. No later news was looked for under a week. A letter says that the troops would take an easterly inland direction, and then toward Sebastopol. Accounts from Constantinople, of September 10th, bring news of great importance, if true. The statement was that the Czar had consented to accept the four propositions of the Western Powers, and that an armistice would be the consequence. It was said that, on the morning of the 7th, the Porte and the Austrian Internuncio received despatches signifying the Czar's willingness to accept the four propositions as the basis of negotiations. It was reported that Odessa was again bombarded by the allies; all the troops in the Crimea had been marched to Sebastopol, and reinforcements were hurrying from Nikolajeff and Aleshki toward Pesekop. Prince Menschikoff had exhausted every means of defence in order to render Sebastopol impregnable as well from the land as from the sea side. From the Danube we learn, that not a Russian remained in Wallachia on the 8th ult. The Russians destroyed all the bridges after they crossed the Sereth. It is said that Omar Pacha had received orders not to pass into Bessarabia. The evacuation of Moldavia was complete; the Russian vanguard having crossed the Pruth. In the Baltic operations were to be suspended for the winter. A dispatch from Dantsic to the London Morning *Herald* says: "On receipt of dispatches, (from England) all the admirals met on board the Duke of Wellington. Sceaborg and Constradt are not to be attacked. The French admirals and French fleet return to France; they left on the 19th.

Grace Church, Williamsburg

To the Editor of The Churchman:

Dear Sir,—Being surrounded with a population of about 8000, mostly in poor circumstances, industrious, laboring community, in the back part of Williamsburgh, remote from other Churches, I am laboring to gather a congregation and build an Episcopal church. This is an effort to go and preach the Gospel to the poor. Our Services and Sunday-school thus far have been held in a dwelling-house. Should the means for erecting a church be contributed, there is no doubt but that a large congregation from the neglected poor in this destitute district will soon be gathered.

The whole work of raising the funds and of superintending the erection of the Church falls upon the Rector. The subscriptions now amount to about $2,700.

The corner-stone of a plain church, to be large enough to seat 500, was laid on the 2d inst., and the work is now going forward. In addition to the present subscriptions, there will be $1,900 more wanting to meet the payments to the builder, which will fall due on or before the 20th day of December. The rector looks with confidence to the friends of the Church and the poor, to enable him to meet these payments, to go forward with this benevolent enterprise.

Alvah Guion, Rector and Missionary.

Cramp.—Those who may be subject in the night-time to that excruciating pain called cramp, will be doubtless glad to learn that by tying any kind of bandage very tightly round the leg, immediately above the knee, this unpleasant sensation will be removed. Another remedy—excite the action of the lungs, by breathing forcibly and taking long respirations; this means the whole system will be animated, and, perhaps, in less than a minute the disorder will be abated and the pain removed.

MEMORIAL TO BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.

To the Church and Churchmen in the Diocese of New York:—

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the recent Convention of the Diocese to carry out the resolution reported by them, (see below, Resolution 3,) for some appropriate memorial of the self-sacrificing labors of our late Provisional Bishop, do now respectfully and affectionately bring the same before the Church and Churchmen of this Diocese, for their voluntary action in the premises, as an action not only due to the memory of one so beloved, but further, as tending to arouse by such memento the zeal and devotion of each son of the Church in his appropriate sphere, and more especially, all such as shall to the end of time, follow him in his high place, as well as it may, through the form of such memorial, be the means of advancing, in no small measure, that holy cause to which the Bishop himself was so preeminently devoted.

In furtherance of this view, the Committee now proffer its services officially as the Church's appointed medium and agent for carrying out such worthy end, and hereby solicit written communications respecting the same, whether proposing individual action in the premises, or monied contributions for the action of the Committee.

They would further, as touching the form of such memorial, in accordance with the resolution under which they act, respectfully make the following suggestions:—

1. That some *visible* memorial of personal love and reverence, in form either of a monumental tablet or a memorial window, be erected, with the approbation of Trinity Church Corporation, in its new and beautiful Chapel.

2. That in addition to the above, speaking to the outward eye, there should be erected to his memory, within the Church at large, another and more spiritual memorial, viz: the creation of a Church endowment, directed to some special end, known to have been approved by Bishop Wainwright, and thus not only perpetuating his memory by bearing his name, but serving also to carry out, beyond the brief limit of his Episcopate, his own unfinished labors—so that "being dead" he may "yet speak" to us. Now, as a form of such endowment, both appropriate and greatly needed, as well as singularly pointed out to us by the touching fact that the maturing it was the last of his labors of love, even on his dying couch, so that its completion may now be regarded as a sacred debt—for such form the Committee would now name the furtherance by an adequate endowment, of the cause of Church Education through the medium of the press—and, for its specific end—*the providing Church Schools with approved school books, under the supervision of the acting Bishop of the Diocese*, and to be forever known as the Bishop Wainwright Church School Book Fund.

In thus bringing this matter before the Church, the Committee desire, in conclusion, to say, that they do it not as *solicitors* for the Church's bounty—such task is not needed—but simply as its *mouth-piece*, giving utterance to the universal voice of the Diocese, under its bereavement and permanency to that voice, that it may not perish in the utterance. Their task is but respectfully to prompt the thought, or at furthest to suggest the form how such existing feelings may be best expressed in the ever-mourning yet ever-rejoicing Church of a sacrificed yet risen Saviour—turning even its sorrows into blessings, and its losses into gain, through the memorials it erects—generation after generation proclaiming to the Church of all time, the love awakened and the labors blessed of those who, when called to high station, give themselvss up heart and soul to the Church's service.

Signatures of Committee:

John McVickar,	John Brown,
Edward Y. Higbee,	Luther Bradish,
Washington Irving,	S. H. Tyng,
William H. Lewis,	Martin Lee,
Wm. L. Johnson,	Robert Lewis,

Report and Resolutions of the above Committee referred back to them, with power to carry out.

The Committee appointed to consider and report what proceedings it is proper for the Committee, to take to testify their sense of the loss which the Diocese has sustained in the death of their late Provisional Bishop, and to do honor to his memory, herewith report the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God in His Divine Providence, to visit the Church of this Diocese with sudden and sore bereavement, by withdrawing from the scenes of his earthly labors, and from the Episcopal charge so recently committed to him, our late Right Rev. Father in God, Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D. D., D. C. L., Provisional Bishop of this Diocese, therefore.

Resolved, That as becomes Christian men, and members of Christ's Holy Church, we do bow in humble submission under the chastisement of our Heavenly Father's hand, and, both as a people and in our individual approaches to the Throne of Grace, do beseech Him to sanctify unto us, and to the Church of His love, and to the late Bishop's bereaved family, this most unexpected and afflictive dispensation.

Resolved, That in view of the many long, affectionate, and faithful services rendered to the Church of Christ in this Diocese, during more than thirty years of his ministerial life, as Pastor and Bishop, by our late deceased friend and brother, and of the manifest gifts both of nature and grace, which rendered those services so widely acceptable, and himself so admired and beloved, we would here record our thankfulness for the same to the great head of the Church, and pray that He would send forth many such laborers into this harvest, sanctified and fitted for their work.

Resolved, That the untiring, self-sacrificing labours of our late Provisional Bishop, during his, alas! too short Episcopate, demand rom the Diocese at large a peculiar expression of their gratitude, reverence and love; and it is earnestly commended to the wealthier members of our Communion, that some worthy memorial of the same, whether in the form of an educational endowment, bearing his name, or of external monument erected, (if agreeable to the Vestry of Trinity Church,) in its new and spacious Chapel, to which it is well known Bishop Wainwright looked forward as his spiritual home, should perpetuate the memory of his devoted exertions in the service of his Master and in the care of his flock.

Resolved, That the Church at large in this Diocese owes to the memory of its late Provisional Bishop a special debt of gratitude in the mission of love and peace, which, during his two years Episcopate so pointed by both, marked his course and blessed his labors. He poured oil on the troubled waters. Every where he sought peace and ensued it, and on his dying couch his latest labor was reconciliation. For this the Church owes to his memory a debt of gratitude, best paid by each member of it, in his own appropriate sphere, going forth in the spirit of love and doing likewise.

Resolved, That amid our demonstrations of public sorrow at the loss we have sustained, we forget not the private griefs of his bereaved family, but would hereby express to them our deep and heartfelt sympathy for their bereavement, our affectionate and lasting memory of him whom they mourn, and our earnest prayer at the Throne of Grace for their consolation and support here, and their blessed re-union hereafter, where tears are wiped from every eye.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be adopted by the Convention, and entered at large on the minutes.

Resolved, finally, That a copy of the same be respectfully communicated to the family of the deceased Bishop, and to the Vestry of Trinity Church.

DIED,

Born at Piermont, on Christmas Day, 1842, and died at the same place on Sunday, the 17th inst., of the cholera, Francis Jerome, child of Dr. James A. and Eliza Hopson.

On Tuesday, September 26th, Jacob Ruckel, aged 66 years.

At Hyde Park, on the 12th ult., Augustus T. Cowman, Esq., in the 40th year of his age.

For a long time a very member of Christ's Mystical Body, Mr. Cowman was a thorough Churchman of the old school, sound, intelligent, and devoted. He showed his faith by his works. For many years a prominent member of the Vestry of St. James' church, he was ever forward and active in all measures adopted for the welfare and prosperity of the parish. He was noble and generous in all acts of benevolence,—and blessed, at the time of rebuilding our little church, a few years since, with, as he supposed, abundance of means, he liberally applied them to this holy purpose. He bore at least one-half of the expense of this beautiful and church-like edifice. In his death, the Parish has lost one of its most willing and liberal supporters—while the poor, the sick, and the afflicted will long and gratefully remember his many acts of kindness, his ever-willing heart and outstretched hand, to help, cheer, and comfort them in their distress. Strong in the true faith, and relying entirely on the mercies of God, through Jesus Christ, he died in peace; and he rests, we trust, in the paradise of God, where in joy and felicity he waits the consummation of his bliss, at the general resurrection at the last day.

October 1st, Electa Stark Houghton, wife of Edward Houghton, aged 58 years. She died in the communion of the Catholic Church, and longed to depart and be with Christ.

On Monday, Oct. 9, the Rev. John H. Hanson, assistant minister of Calvary church, in this city, deeply regretted. The remains of the lamented deceased were interred at Trinity Cemetery, on Wednesday, the Burial Service having previously been performed at Calvary church, in the presence of a numerous and much afflicted congregation.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst, at the church of the Messiah, Adelphi street, Brooklyn, by the Rev. R. J. Walker, Harvey Jones, Esq., of New Hamburgh, Duchess county, to Mary, eldest daughter of William T. J. Sankey, Esq, of Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

On Wednesday, September 27th, at Trinity church, West Troy, by the Rev. Philander R. Cady, Charles E. Hitchcock, of New York, to Miss Eliza P., eldest daughter of Col. D. Hamilton, of Watervliet.

In New Hartford, Western New York, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Payson, Mr. George Thomas, of Utica, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Truman Kellogg, Esq., of New Hartford.

NOTICES.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Hooker (having kindly consented to act as our agent in Philadelphia) will receive subscriptions and transact any business connected with *The Churchman*. Our subscribers in that city are informed that missing numbers may be obtained each week at his Church publication office. tf

Parochial Reports.—The Clergy of the Diocese who did not deposit their Reports (Parochial or others) during the late Convention, and who are desirous that they should appear on the *Journal*, are requested to transmit the same to the undersigned without delay; otherwise it will be too late.

BENJ. I. HAIGHT,
Acting Secretary, &c., &c.

Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 28th street and 9th Avenue.—The alterations being completed, this church will be reopened for divine service on Sunday next (16th inst.,) at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

Burlington College.—The Seventeenth Term at this Institution will open on Wednesday, November 1st.

Punctual attendance is necessary. Applications for admission should be made early to the undersigned. After the next term, no boy who is over fifteen years old will be admitted as a pupil.

oct14-8t G. W. DOANE, President.

St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J.—The Thirty-Sixth Term at this Institution will open on Wednesday, November 1st.

Early application is requested, either to the Rt. Rev. G. W. Doane, D.D., the Bishop of the Diocese, or to the Rev. Reuben J. Germain, the Principal. oct14-8t

To Students of Divinity.—A Scholarship in the Genera Theological Seminary being vacant, any candidate for Holy Orders desiring the benefit of the same, will please apply to the Rector of St. Thomas' church, New York, 35 Seventh Avenue, corner of Thirteenth street.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights.—This church will be open for the usual third service on Sunday evening, October 8, at 7½ o'clock, and on each succeeding Sunday evening until further notice. The seats on these occasions are free. oc14-tf

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Society of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at the School-room of the church of the Holy Communion, on the "Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist" (18th inst.,) at 8 o'clock P. M. THOS. W. OGDEN, Secretary.

Notice.—The P. E. Church Reading Room and Library, 637 Broadway, will be open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The Clergy, Students of Theology, and strangers are admitted free, and are invited to avail themselves of the privileges of the Room.

Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society.—A stated monthly meeting of this Society will be held at No. 637 Broadway, on Thursday evening next, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

THEO. R. McILWAINE, Rec. Sec'y.

St. John the Evangelist's free church holds services in the Lecture-room of the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker, corner Morton street. Sunday Mornings 10½; Evenings 7¾. Sunday-school 9 A.M., 2½ P.M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. W. MERIAM, at No. **342** Broadway, one door from the Tabernacle, has in store and manufactures to order, LOOKING GLASSES, Pier, Mantel, and Oval, unsurpassed in beauty of design and richness, in every particular. Also fine Paintings and Engravings, with elegant frames for same and for portraits.
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LITERATURE.

Synonyms of the New Testament; being the substance of a course of Lectures addressed to the Theological Students, King's College, London, by RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, B.D. Redfield.

The reader, who is acquainted with the author's subtle, philosophical, highly suggestive volume, "The Study of Words," will know what to expect in the general spirit of this publication. In addition to the taste and acumen displayed in the former work, he will here find a special critical study of a learned language—a language the exactness and delicacy of which affords the nicest opportunities for the exercise of the writer's critical faculties—while the special subject under remark, the literature and interpretation of the New Testament, calls forth the moral and spiritual susceptibilities which are the peculiar characteristics of all Mr. TRENCH's books.

The present work, small in compass, but clear in statement, and well furnished with references, has grown out of the author's lectures to his class as Divinity Professor in King's College, London. It contains in forty-nine brief sections, the illustration of as many pairs or groups of words; first handled grammatically, and then with reference to points of faith or doctrine. In this there is a spirit of reverence, a living essence of religion which is not always the attendant of philological studies. Mr. TRENCH in his valuable books on "Words" and "Proverbs," which should be in everybody's hands, has shown again and again the worth this exercise may possess in disciplining the mind—if nothing more than by causing it to stop and reflect over the wonderful powers, the cares and responsibilities, so to speak, of language. He considers it an important part of theological training. "I have never doubted," says he, "that, setting aside those higher and more solemn lessons, which in a great measure are out of our reach to impart, being to be taught rather by GOD than men, there are few things which we should have more at heart than to awaken in our scholars an enthusiasm for the grammar and the lexicon. We shall have done much, very much for those who come to us for theological training and generally for mental guidance, if we can persuade them to have these continually in their hands; if we can make them believe that with these, they may be learning more, obtaining more real and lasting acquisitions, such as will stay by them, such as will form a part of the texture of their own minds forever, that they shall from these be more effectually accomplishing themselves for their future work, than from many a volume of divinity, studied before its time, even if it were worth studying at all, crudely digested, and therefore turning to no true nourishment of the inner man."

In the same spirit he adds, noting the peculiar felicities of the Greek tongue: "The value of this study as a discipline for training the mind into close and accurate habits of thought, the amount of instruction which may be drawn from it, the increase of intellectual wealth which it may yield, all this has been implicitly recognized by well-nigh all great writers—for well-nigh all from time to time have paused, themselves to play the dividers and discerners of words—explicitly by not a few who have proclaimed the value which this study had in their eyes, And instructive as in any language it must be, it must be eminently so in the Greek—a language spoken by a people of the finest and subtlest intellect; who saw distinctions where others saw none; who divided out to different words what others often were content to huddle under a common term; who were themselves singularly alive to its value, diligently cultivating the art of synonymous distinction, and sometimes even to an extravagant excess; who have bequeathed a multitude of fine and delicate observations on the right distinguishing of their own words to the after world."

With this introduction, and the further remark made in the author's preface, that the study of Greek synonyms has been less written about by scholars than either the Latin or any of the modern tongues, we are prepared to enter with zest upon the author's illustrations.

Here is a distinction pointed out between the use of the words answering to prophecy and divination, showing a prevalent habit in the New Testament of discrimination between sacred and profane things.

In conformity with this same law of moral fitness in the selection of words, we meet with προφητεύειν as the constant word in the New Testament to express the prophesying by the Spirit of GOD; while directly a sacred writer has need to make mention of the lying art of heathen divination, he employs this word no longer, but μαντεύεσθαι in preference (cf. 1 Sam. xxviii. 8; Deut. xviii. 10). What the essential difference between the two things, prophesying and soothsaying, the "weissagen" and the "wahrsagen" is, and why it was necessary to keep them distinct and apart by different terms used to designate the one and the other, we shall best perceive and understand, when we have considered the etymology of one, at least, of the words. Μαντεύομαι being from μάντις is through it connected, as PLATO has taught us, with μανία and μαίνομαι. It will follow from this, that the word has reference to the tumult of the mind, the fury, the temporary madness under which those were, who were supposed to be possessed by the god, during the time that they delivered their oracles; this mantic fury of theirs displaying itself in the eyes rolling, the lips foaming, the hair flying, with all other tokens of a more than natural agitation. . . .

Revelation, on the other hand, knows nothing of this mantic fury, except to condemn it. "The spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets," 1 Cor. xiv. 32. The true prophet is, indeed, rapt out of himself; he is "in the SPIRIT," Rev. i. 10; he is "in an ecstacy," Acts xi. 5; he is ὑπὸ Πνεύματος Ἁγίου φερόμενος, 2 Peter i. 21, which is very much more than "moved," as we have rendered it; rather "getrieben," as DE WETTE; and we must not go so far in our opposition to heathen and Montanist error as to deny this, which some, especially of those engaged in controversy with the Montanists, have done. But then he is not *beside* himself; he is *lifted above*, not thus *set beside*, his every-day self. It is not discord and disorder, but a higher harmony, a diviner order, that is introduced into his soul; so that he is not as one overborne in the region of his lower life by forces stronger than his own, by an insurrection from beneath; but his spirit is lifted out of that region into a clearer atmosphere, a diviner day, than any in which at other times it is permitted him to breathe. All that he before had still remains his, only purged, exalted, quickened, by a power higher than his own, but yet not alien to his own; for man is most truly man, when he is most filled with the fulness of GOD. Even within the sphere of heathenism itself, the superior dignity of the προφήτης to the μάντις was recognized; and recognized on these very grounds. Thus, there is a well-known and often-cited passage in the *Timæus* of Plato 71 *e*, 72 *a*, *b*), where exactly for this reason, that the μάντις is one in whom the powers of the understanding are suspended, who, according to the derivation of the word, more or less *rages*, the line is drawn broadly and distinctly between him and the προφήτης, the former is subordinated to the latter, and his utterances only allowed to pass after they have received the seal and approbation of the other. The truth which the best heathen philosophy had a glimpse of here, was permanently embodied in the Christian Church in the fact that, while it assumed the προφητεύειν to itself, it ascribed the μαντεύεσθαι to that heathenism which it was about to displace and overthrow.

In the section given to the words ἀγαπάω, φιλέω, with the regret expressed that we are not able to mark the difference by a choice of single words in English, there is a recognition of the superiority of the Latin Vulgate by its use of the corresponding *diligo* and *amo*.

In almost all these passages of the New Testament, the Vulgate, by the help of the "diligo" and "amo," has preserved and marked the distinction, which in each case we have been compelled to let go. It is especially to be regretted that at John xxi. 15—17 we have not been able to retain it, for the alterations there are singularly instructive, and if we would draw the whole meaning of the passage forth, must not escape us unnoticed. On occasion of that threefold "Lovest thou Me?" which the risen LORD addressed to PETER, He asks him first, ἀγαπᾷς με; At this moment, when all the pulses in the heart of the now penitent Apostle are beating with an earnest affection toward his LORD, this word on that LORD's lips sounds too cold; not sufficiently expressing the warmth of his personal affection toward Him. Besides the question itself, which grieves and hurts PETER (ver. 17), there is an additional pang in the form which the question takes, sounding as though it were intended to put him at a comparative distance from his LORD, and to keep him there; or at least as not permitting him to approach so near to Him as fain he would. would. He therefore in his answer substitutes for it the word of a more *personal* love, φιλῶ σε (ver. 15). When CHRIST repeats the question in the same words as at the first, PETER in reply again substitutes his φιλῶ for the ἀγαπᾷς of his LORD (ver. 16). And now at length he has conquered; for when the third time his Master puts the question to him, he does it with the word which PETER feels will alone express all that is in his heart, and instead of the twice-repeated ἀγαπᾷς, his word is φιλεῖς now [ver. 18]. The question, grievous in itself to PETER, as seemingly to imply a doubt in his love, is not any longer made more grievous still, by the peculiar shape which it assumes. All this subtle and delicate play of feeling disappears perforce, where the variation in the words used is incapable of being reproduced.

In the twenty-fourth section there is a happy instance of the author's appropriation of ancient and modern reading, in his treatment of the words for covetousness and avarice, where PLATO, AUGUSTINE, MASSINGER, COWLEY, SHAKSPEARE, all in turn render their testimony in a case where, as usual in the book, the intellectual is made subordinate to the moral element.

The scholar and divine will, of course, possess them selves of this volume; to others a very moderate knowledge of Greek will be sufficient for the appreciation of its wise lessons.

Poems. By THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS. Ticknor & Fields.

IT is something in these days to get good common sense in poetry, with propriety and ease in versification. Mr. PARSONS gives us at least lines which can be read always without pain, and mostly with positive pleasure—lines which would escape the description recently given in *Blackwood* of verses: "the silent reading of which must set your teeth on edge, and the attempt to recite them inevitably book you for a catarrh!" His subject matter, however, is not always of equal importance. In the opening "Letters" to SAM ROGERS, KEMBLE, and others, the intention to express the feelings of a snobbish Englishman in America, affords hardly the material for poetry, notwithstanding the excellence of the rhyme in which it is conveyed. It is quite enough that the world should have been afflicted by actual travelling, insolent book-makers from Brummagem, without American poets arraying themselves in their cast-off garments. We pass with pleasure from the shabby company of a certain cockney at HOLT's Hotel, in the opening poem, to the higher converse with WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, when the preliminary nonsense is got through with. This epistle is a fine-toned poem, celebrating the love of Italian art and the pursuit of Roman antiquities with the classic personage to whom it is inscribed. The main idea is a contrast of the comparatively barren objects of interest in the primitive American Indian and other remains, placed alongside of the known associations awakened by the ruins of historic times. Ancient Italy is pictured as existing "in Saturn's reign before the stranger came," like the waste Missouri; when the view is changed to the Roman era:—

Soon as they rose—the Capitolian lords—
The land grew sacred and beloved of GOD;
Where'er they carried their triumphant swords
Glory sprang forth and sanctified the sod.

Nay, whether wandering by Provincial Rhone,
Or British Tyne, we note the Cæsar's tracks,
Wondering how far, from their Tarpeian flown,
The ambitious eagles bore the prætor's axe.

Those toga'd Father's, those equestrian kings,
Are still our masters—still within us reign,
Born though we may have been beyond the springs
[illegible]

For, while the music of their language lasts,
They shall not perish like the painted men—
Brief-lived in memory as the winter's blasts!
Who here once held the mountain and the glen.

From them and theirs with cold regard we turn,
The wreck of polished nations to survey,
Nor care the savage attributes to learn
Of souls that struggled with barbarian clay.

With what emotion on a coin we trace
Vespasian's brow, or Trajan's chastened smile,
But view with heedless eye the murderous mace
And checkered lance of Zealand's warrior-isle.

Here, by the ploughman, as with daily tread
He tracks the furrows of his fertile ground,
Dark locks of hair, and thigh-bones of the dead,
Spear-heads, and skulls, and arrows, oft are found.

On such memorials unconcerned we gaze;
No trace returning of the glow divine,
Wherewith, dear WALTER! in our Eton days
We eped a fragment from the Palentine.

It fired us then to trace upon the map
The forum's line—proud empire's church yard paths,—
Ay, or to finger but a marble scrap
Or stucco piece from Diocletian's baths.

Ceillin's workmanship could nothing add,
Nor any casket, with rich gems and gold,
To the strange value every pebble had
O'er which perhaps the Tiber's wave had rolled

A like enchantment all thy land pervades,
Mellows the sunshine—softens autumn's breeze—
O'erhangs the mouldering town, and chestnut shades,
And glows and sparkles in her storied seas.

Sound verse this, expressive of the feeling of a scholar, and appropriately commemorative of the relaxations of a noble mind;—for such is LANDOR's.

The next poem is a tribute to DANTE, to whose great poem Mr. PARSONS some years since paid the compliment of a vigorous translation,—the first ten cantos of the *Inferno*, which he published in good English quartrains—packed by some spirited critical remarks in prose. The lines were prefixed to that version; but they are well worth quoting now:—

ON A BUST OF DANTE.

See from this counterfeit of him
Whom Arno shall remember long,
How stern of lineament, how grim,
The father was of Tuscan song.
There but the burning sense of wrong,
Perpetual care and scorn, abide;
Small friendship for the lordly throng;
Distrust of all the world beside.

Faithful if this wan image be,
No dream his life was—but a fight;
Could any Beatrice see
A lover in that anchorite?
To that cold Ghibeline's gloomy sight
Who could have guessed the visions came
Of Beauty, veiled with heavenly light,
In circles of eternal flame?

The lips as Cumæ's cavern close,
The cheeks with fast and sorrow thin,
The rigid front, almost morose,
But for the patient hope within,
Declare a life whose course hath been
Unsullied still, though still severe,
Which, though the wavering days of sin,
Kept itself icy-chaste and clear.

Not wholly such is haggard look
When wandering once, forlorn, he strayed,
With no companion save his book,
To Crovo's hushed monastic shade;
Where, as the Benedictine laid
His palm upon the pilgrim guest,
The single boon for which he prayed
The convent's charity was rest.*

Peace dwells not here—this rugged face
Betrays no spirit of repose;
The sullen warrior sole we trace,
The marble man of many woes.
Such was his mien when first arose
The thought of that strange tale divine,
When hell he peopled with his foes,
The scourge of many a guilty line.

War to the last he waged with all
The tyrant canker-worms of earth;
Baron and duke, in hold and hall,
Cursed the dark hour that gave him birth;
He used Rome's harlot for his mirth;
Plucked bare hypocrisy and crime;
But valiant souls of knightly worth
Transmitted to the rolls of Time.

O, Time! whose verdicts mock our own,
The righteous judge art thou;
That poor, old exile, sad and lone,
Is Latium's other Virgil now:
Before his name the nations bow;
His words are parcel of mankind,
Deep in whose heerts, as on his brow,
The marks have sunk of Dante's mind.

*It is told of Dante that, when he was roaming over Italy, he came to a certain monastery, where he was met by one of the friars, who blessed him, and asked what was his desire; to which the weary stranger simply answered, "*Pace*."

The lines entitled "To Livorno," are better in the execution than the subject, which is slight, for the labor expended upon it. The verses have a Tennysonian finish with a strength capable of bearing a greater variety of emotion. They convey the feeling with which a young poetical mind in America looks to the treasures of art and imagination in the old world. There is some exaggeration in the expression, but the sentiment is, for the most part, delicately conveyed. The commencement of the poem tells the story:—

Where SMOLLET sleeps, in Leghorn, there is buried,
Amid the graves of many English strangers,
One of our countrymen,—a nameless being,—
Whose mound is only marked by one blank slab,
Half-hid in hyacinths, that bloom unbidden
Beneath the tread of every idler's foot.
His home and cradle was the Hampshire hills,
Further than Britain, more remote than Thule,
Where the blue Merrimac's first fountain springs.
There had he wandered, in his early days,
By rock and brook, with Fancy for his playmate,
Full of the world that learning had unlocked.
His brain was peopled with departed heroes,—
Troy's roving emigrants, the Latian sires,
The men of history and the gods of Greece.
The master minds whose mighty phantoms walk
In academic halls, or volumed lie
In close companionship on college shelves,
Where in the dust rich thoughts like jewels hide,
Had warmed him into worship of the past.
His heart was written o'er, like some stray page
Torn out from Plutarch, with majestic names;
People and places of antique renown:
Founders of kingdoms, consuls, orators,
And chiefs who swell the chronicles of Rome.
With these he lived, almost a Roman;
Wearing his camlet as it were a toga,
Thinking in Latin, absent in his answers,
Heedless of what was round him, and belonging
Rather to Tully's period than his own.
Where'er he wandered,—whether to the shore,
Or mid the new-built nests of busy Thrift,
Springing as Thebes did at Amphion's playing,
To the dull drone of inharmonious mills,—
Where'er chance led him, he transformed the scene,
Giving Soracte's name to Kearsarge,
And styling 'preceps Anio' that which men
Call Amonoosac in the vulgar diction.

The "Campanile de Pisa" is a highly spirited piece of description, with an animated retrospect of Italian glories.

That the author, with his scholar's love of Europe, is not insensible to the simpler attractions and ideas of American scenery, is seen in his poem on the Hudson, which makes amends for the exclusive foreign air of his verse on other pages. He does justice to the noble stream—as he finds in the comparison with the rivers of the old world that their beauty is often in tradition only, while it exists in living grace. We quote a few of its lines:—

Rivers that roll most musical in song
Are often lovely to the mind alone;
The wanderer muses, as he moves along
Their barren banks, on glories not their own.

When, to give substance to his boyish dreams,
He leaves his own, far countries to survey,
Oft must he think, in greeting foreign streams,
"Their names alone are beautiful, not they."

If chance he mark the dwindled Arno pour
A tide more meagre than his native Charles;
Or views the Rhone when summer's heat is o'er,
Subdued and stagnant in the fen of Arles;

Or when he sees the slimy Tiber fling
His sullen tribute at the feet of Rome,
Oft to his thought must partial memory bring
More noble waves, without renown, at home;

Now let him climb the Catskill, to behold
The lordly Hudson, marching to the main,
And say what bard, in any land of old,
Had such a river to inspire his strain.

Along the Rhine, gray battlements and towers
Declare what robbers once the realm possessed;
But here Heaven's handiwork surpasseth ours,
And man has hardly more than built his nest.

No storied castle overawes these heights,
Nor antique arches check the current's play,
Nor mouldering architrave the mind invites
To dream of deities long passed away.

No Gothic buttress, or decaying shaft
Of marble, yellowed by a thousand years,
Lifts a great landmark to the little craft—
A summer cloud! that comes and disappears.

But cliffs, unaltered from their primal form
And [illegible] the [illegible] to the upper storm,
While far below the skiff securely plies.

Farms, rich not more in meadows than in men
Of Saxon mould, and strong for every toil,
Spread o'er the plain, or scatter through the glen,
Bœotian plenty on a Spartan soil.

Then, where the reign of cultivation ends,
Again the charming wilderness begins;
From steep to steep one solemn wood extends,
Till some new hamlet's rise the boscage thins.

The "Ghetto di Roma," a story of the Jewish proscription, is admirably told, picturesque in detail, simple in movement, and the pathos effectively maintained without aparent effort.

The lines "On the Death of DANIEL WEBSTER," are among the noblest which that occasion produced.

The following is well sustained, with the exception of the line—

"In most melodious unconcern,"

and the comparison in the last stanzas, which is rather common-place for the fresh nature of the remainder:—

BIRTH-PLACE OF ROBERT BURNS.

A lowly roof of simple thatch,—
No home of pride, of pomp, and sin.—
So freely let us lift the latch,
The willing latch that says, "Come in."

Plain dwelling this! a narrow door—
No carpet by soft standals trod,
But just for peasant's feet a floor,—
Small kingdom for a child of GOD!

Yet here was Scotland's noblest born,
And here Appollo chose to light;
And here those large eyes hailed the morn
That had for beauty such a sight!

There, as the glorious infant lay,
Some angel fanned him with his wing,
And whispered, "Dawn upon the day
Like a new sun! go forth and sing!"

He rose and sang, and Scotland heard—
The round world echoed with his song,
And hearts in every land were stirred
With love, and joy, and scorn of wrong.

Some their cold lips disdainful curled;
Yet the sweet lays would many learn;
But he went singing through the world,
In most melodious unconcern.

For flowers will grow, and showers will fall,
And clouds will travel o'er the sky;
And the great GOD, who cares for all,
He will not let his darlings die.

But they shall sing in spite of men,
In spite of poverty and shame,
And show the world the poet's pen
May match the sword in winning fame.

With [illegible]ese specimens we close the choicest volume of verse [illegible] American press has produced for some time. The auth[illegible] is a resident of Boston, and from some allusions in [illegible] poems, we may suppose him to be, at least by education [illegible]n Englishman; but his muse has been awakened on [illegible]erican ground, if not with inspiration drawn from th[illegible] spot, at least with the influence of distance from th[illegible] old world, which lends enchantment to his view.

Complete [illegible]ncyclopædia of Music, Elementary, Technical, Histo[illegible], Biographical, Vocal and Instrumental, by JOHN MOORE. Jewett & Co.

In a co[illegible]tly-filled volume of more than a thousand pages, [illegible] MOORE has here drawn together from a vast variety [illegible] sources a stock of information which cannot but pro[illegible] of the highest use for reference. Works like these a[illegible] never perfect, but approximations to a complete vi[illegible] It is enough to justify their publication if more is [illegible]d than has been heretofore in print in the same fo[illegible]—if intelligence is maintained in a judicial spirit [illegible] election and diligence in the preparation. Single [illegible] of this volume might be extended, or may be imp[illegible]d hereafter, but much of its information must r[illegible] in its stereotype form. As a technical dictionary [illegible]e it would be of great value; music being the clo[illegible]dy of a few, and the topic of a great many. In the [illegible]aphical portions, which include most of the volume [illegible] comprehensive, including many of the mere curiosi[illegible] the profession. In the old English music the collection appears full. In the history of American music it has a *specialite* in the long chapter on Psalmody, which includes the whole literature of the subject from the Bay Psalm Book to MASON's latest "Music Book." Another chapter on Songs gives the history of "the tunes the Americans delight in," with this notice of

YANKEE DOODLE.

In 1755, simultaneous attacks were made upon the French posts in America. That against Fort Du Quesne (the present site of Pittsburg) was conducted by General BRADDOCK; and those against Niagara and Frontenac by Governor SHIRLEY, of Massachusetts, and General JOHNSON, of New York. The army of SHIRLEY and JOHNSON, during the summer of 1755, lay on the eastern bank of the Hudson, a little South of the city of Albany. In the early part of June the troops of the eastern provinces began to pour in, company after company; and such a motley assembly of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff. It would have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite to have seen the descendants of the Puritans marching through the streets of that ancient city (Albany), and taking their situations to the left of the British army—some with long coats, some with short coats, and others with no coats at all—with colors as varied as the rainbow; some with their hair cropped like the army of CROMWELL, and others with wigs, the locks of which floated with grace around their shoulders. Their march, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangements of the troops furnished matter of amusement to the rest of the British army. The music played the airs of two centuries ago; and the *tout ensemble*, upon the whole, exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers to which they had been unaccustomed. Among the club of wits that belonged to the British army, there was a Dr. SHACKBURG, attached to the staff, who combined with the science of a surgeon the skill and talent of a musician. To please the new-comers, he composed a tune, and with much gravity recommended it to the officers as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took, to the no small amusement of the British.

Brother Jonathan exclaimed it was '*nation fine*; and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the air of Yankee Doodle. Little did the author, in his composition, then suppose that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule should be marked for such high destinies. In twenty years from that time the national march inspired the heroes of Bunker's Hill, and in less than thirty, Lord CORNWALLIS and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

This tune, however, was not original with Dr. SHACKBURG. He made it from an old song, which can be traced back to reign of CHARLES the First; a song which has in its day been used for a great variety of words. One of these songs, written in ridicule of the Protector, began with this line—"The Roundheads and the Cavaliers." Another set of words, to the same tune, was entitled Nankee Doodle, and ran thus:

"Nankee Doodle came to town
Upon a little pony,
With a feather in his hat,
Upon a macaroni."

The first American parody upon the original which we have seen was entitled Lydia Fisher. An aged and respectable lady, born in New England, says she remembers it well, and that it it was a common song long before the revolution. It was also a favorite New England jig. Before the war it was customary to sing the tune with various impromptu verses, such as—

"Lydia Locket lost her pocket,
Lydia Fisher found it;
Not a bit of money in it,
Only binding round it."

Perhaps there may be something in this, for within our recollection the "gals and boys" of Massachusetts had something like it in their sports. But our version is a little different from the old lady's, and runs thus:

"Lucy Locket lost her pocket
In a rainy shower;
Philip Carteret he ran arter it,
And found it in an hour."

At a later period the tories had a song commencing—

"Yankee Doodle came to town
For to buy a firelock;
We will tar and feather him,
And so we will JOHN HANCOCK."

This version has a very strong resemblance to the original—the first line being the same, with the exception of the N, for which the Y is substituted. The occurrence of the word feather in the next line is no less remarkable. A long string of similar verses is known to exist, which were supposed to allude to the coming of OLIVER CROMWELL (on a small horse) into Oxford, with his single plume, which he wore fastened in a sort of knot, which the adherents of the royal party called "a macaroni," out of derision. What renders the history of this tune the more remarkable is, that to this very day the words of "Lydia Locket," alias "Lucy Locket," are sung to it by school children.

Beside the diligent collation of all accessible matter in foreign Encyclopædias, Biographies, &c., the journals of the day have been ransacked, and much original matter gathered never before in print In this work the author has had the competent assistance of JOHN S. DWIGHT and R. S. WILLIS. To give an idea of the extent of the work, it includes definitions and explanations of more than five thousand technical terms, and brief memoirs of more than four thousand musical celebrities and composers.

PAROCHIAL WORK.

[The following *programme* of the Church Services and other Ministrations in the parish of Frome, (England) of which the Rev. W. J. E. BENNETT, formerly of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, is the Vicar, having much interested our late lamented Provisional Bishop, and several of the clergy, by whom it has been seen, may not be uninteresting, while it may perhaps be instructive, to many of our reverend readers. We may mention, that the Vicar of Frome has three curates, and that they are engaged with him day by day, and all day long, in the pastoral labors of the parish, which, until Mr. BENNETT's occupation of it, had been a very neglected one, but which is already exhibiting the most decisive vidences of moral and religious improvement. The amount of the living is all expended by the exemplary Vicar on his parochial work, as well as the proceeds of a well-sustained weekly offertory.]

PARISH OF FROME SELWOOD.

The Times of the Church Services will be henceforth as follow:—

I. EVERY COMMON WEEK-DAY.—At 5h. 35m. A. M. (before the hour of work), The Litany. 8h. A. M., The Morning Prayer. 6h. 42m. P. M. (after the hour of work), The Evening Prayer.

II. EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, AND EVERY EVE OF A FESTIVAL.—At 3h. P. M., The Evening Prayer. 6h. 45m., The Litany with a Sermon.

III. EVERY FESTIVAL OF THE CHURCH.—At 5h. 35m. A. M., The Litany. 7h. A. M., The Holy Communion. 8h. A. M., The Morning Prayer. 6h. 45m. P. M., The Evening Prayer.

IV. EVERY LORD'S DAY.—At 8h. A. M., The Holy Communion. 10h. 30m. A. M., The usual Morning Service (and on the first Sunday in the month, The Holy Communion). 3h. P. M., The usual Evening Service, with Catechetical Instruction, and Baptisms if notice given. 6h. 30m. P. M., The usual Second Evening Service, with Sermon.

Times and Order of the Occasional Offices of the Church.

I. CHURCHING OF WOMEN.—This office will be performed *on any day*, at the beginning of any of the Services, as may be most convenient to the Parishioners. Notice should be given to the Clergy the day before. There is No Fee—but only a free will offering, according to the means of the woman to be Churched. (*See the Prayer-Book.*)

II. BAPTISM.—This holy Sacrament will be administered more especially on the Sunday Evening Service, at 3h. P. M.; but it may be also administered on any other day. Notice must be given to the Clergy, with the names of the Sponsors. There is No Fee, either for Baptism or for Registration.

III. MARRIAGE.—This holy rite will be celebrated on any day, (Sunday as well as any other day), between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 noon. Notice must be given *to the Clergy* of the publication of the Banns. All Fees to the Vicar are abolished, but the persons to be married may make their free will offering, as they please, according to the Book of Common Prayer.

There is a fee to the Parish Clerk of one shilling for Banns, and one shilling and six-pence for a Marriage.—There is no fee for Registration, so that the whole expense of a Marriage is two shillings and six-pence, which is paid to the Parish Clerk.

IV. BURIAL OF THE DEAD.—In order that this Office may be performed with greater decency it will be necessary to attend to the following Rules.

1. It is desirable that notice of a dying person be given to the Clergy at the church, or at their residence, in order that the Passing Bell may be tolled. There is *No Fee*.

2. It is desirable that the day and time of Funerals be fixed, as much as possible, for Wednesday and Friday at 4h. P. M., nevertheless Funerals will be performed at any other time if so desired.

3. Notice must be given to the Sexton *as soon as possible*, of a grave or vault being required; and to the Clergy, of the time of burial, at least one day before.

The Fees for Graves and Vaults will be seen by application at the church. There is no Fee to the Vicar or to the Parish Clerk.

Observe. The Clergy will be found daily, morning and evening, *at the church*, and notices of duties required of them in visiting the sick, and other matters, should be given *at the church* after any of the different hours of Prayer.

There are private classes of instruction in Religion, and more especially in preparation for Holy Communion, concerning which, application may be made to the Clergy.

The Vicar will attend in the Vestry every Friday evening, after the Prayers, until 8 o'clock P. M., to receive the names of new Communicants, and to give spiritual counsel and advice to such as may need it,—and it is earnestly requested that no person will become a Communicant for the first time, without so giving his name to the Vicar, in accordance with the Rules of the Church.

Times and Order of the Church Schools.

There are four sorts of Church Schools.

A. The Infant School for Children between 2 years of age and 7, at the Vicarage.

B. 1. The Day School for Boys, at the top of Blind House Lane.

2. The Day School for Girls at the same place. [The School-room not yet prepared.]

C. The Night School for Boys and Young Men of any age, at the top of Blind House Lane.

The Night School for Girls and Young Women of any age, at the Vicarage.

These Schools meet every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, immediately after the Service in the church, and are under the personal teaching and superintendence of the Clergy.

D. The Sunday School for Boys, at the top of Blind House Lane.

The Sunday School for Girls, at the Vicarage.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH DAMASK and CARPETING. DOREMUS & NIXON intend always to have on sale a choice assortment of
DAMASK AND MOREEN for Cushions;
Mohair Plush and Silk Velvet for Pulpit Cushions;
Carpeting of every description;
Cocoa Matting and Mats for Porch and Vestibule;
Communion Damask and Napkins;
Tufts, Gimps, and Trimmings of every kind;
Also *Curled Hair.*
Also *Patent Felt for Cushions*, a new article, cheaper and more durable than Hair or any other material now in use, and is not subject to moth or any other vermin.
o22-1y No. 21 Park Place, and 18 Murray street.

PAPER HANGINGS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 257 BROADWAY.
Removal!
THOMAS FAYE, (Late of "THOS. FAYE & Co." 436 Pearl street, and formerly of "PARES & FAYE." 379 Pearl street,) having associated with him C. C. NEVERS and J. M. COPLAND, his late partners, under the firm of THOMAS FAYE & CO., has opened a new depot at 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.
We are now opening an entire new stock of *French and American Paper Hangings*, fancy and staple, decorative and plain, which are offered to the trade, merchants, landlords, and housekeepers, at the lowest market prices.
New designs for Parlors, &c., by every steamer, from our agent in Paris.
Artistic workmen attend to the Retail Department.
THOMAS FAYE & CO., Importers and Manufacturers,
jy8-6m † 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., 281 Grand street, having completed their stock of rich Fall and Winter Dry Goods, offer extraordinary inducements in all kinds of dress goods of their own importation; and have recently purchased at auction at least 33 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERES, LYONESE CLOTHS.
MAGNIFICENT BROCHE AND BROCADE SILKS.
RICH HARLEQUIN AND SALIN PLAID SILKS.
SATIN, OMBRE, AND SOLID STRIPED SILKS.
LYONS VELVET WARRANTED ALL SILK, BLACK AND COLORED.
LADIES' CLOTHS, OF NEW AND DESIRABLE SHADES.
BLACK AND COLORED CLOAK SATINS.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS, BOMBASINS, CANTON CLOTHS, ALPACAS, together with a complete assortment of mourning apparel.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. invite attention to their stock of house-furnishing goods, replete in all kinds of Muslin Sheeting and Shirting, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Towelings, Barnsley sheeting, etc., Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Welsh and American Flannels of all kinds.
COLUMBIAN HALL
has been recently enlarged to make room for the extensive assortment of Cloaks, Broche and Wollen Shawls, for which a separate salesroom has been opened.
Goods warranted as represented, one price, and sent to all parts of New York, Brooklyn, etc. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
oct14-3m-6 Columbian Hall, 281 Grand street.

LOOKING-GLASSES, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES.—JOHN S. WILLARD, No. 440 Pearl street, offers at wholesale and retail a large assortment of Gilt, Rosewood, Black Walnut, and Mahogany O G Band and Bevil Looking-Glasses, French and German Looking-Glass Plates, Plate Glass, and Gilt Mouldings. Rich Ornamental MANTEL and PIER Glasses. Portrait and Picture FRAMES, of all kinds and descriptions, constantly on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Importer and Manufacturer; Warehouse, No. 440 Pearl, between Chatham and Madison streets. * m11-1y

JOHN T. BUDD'S First Premium RANGES, also, Manufacturer and Proprietor of LOCKWOOD'S COOKING and LAUNDRY RANGES, No. 616 Broadway, New York.
Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Parlor Grates and Stoves Cleaned, Re-set and Repaired, Mason Work, Flagging, Paving, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work. Furniture for all kinds of Ranges on hand and mad o order. je17-1y

SHOW CASES!—FRASER'S FIRST PREMIUM SHOW CASE Wareroems, corner of Reade and Hudson street, near the Hudson River Railroad Passenger Station.
The proprietor of this establishment would respectfully invite the attention of storekeepers to his elegant assortment of SILVER PLATED, ROSE WOOD, SATIN WOOD, GERMAN SILVER, MAHOGANY, and BLACK WALNUT Show Cases, which for beauty of style and finish are unequalled by any other establishment in the world. Silver Plated Cases with single lights on the top, from 6 to 14 feet long, constantly on hand. Cases fitted up with Jewel Trays.
Orders per mail, with city reference, promptly attended to.
New York, May, 1854. my20-1y

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, 16 North William (near Chatham) street, New York, manufacturers of all kinds of SHOW CASES. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Silver and German Silver Cases always on hand. my27-1y

MRS. J. H. HODGE, LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING AND FANCY GOODS, viz. Fringes, Gimps, and Braids, all kinds; Embroidery and Sewing Silks; Purse Twist; Clasps; Steel Gold, and Silver Beads; Beads, all kinds; Buttons, all kinds; Laces and Embroideries, all kinds; also Gimpun Laces, Zephyr Worsted, Ladies' Dress Caps, Chenille all kinds, Marselenes and Lining Silks, Wool Wadding, French Wadding, and Cotton Wadding, Chemisettes and Undersleeves embroidered, Hosiery, and Gloves, Fancy Goods in general, Ribbons and Velvet Ribbons, &c.
☞ One Price only; No Deviation. Kid Gloves cleaned.
MRS. HODGE's stock of Trimmings and Ribbons are unsurpassed, either in quality, quantity, variety or low prices. Hers is a regularly-assorted Ladies' Trimming and Variety store. She is always supplied with the new styles at the earliest moment. No. 141 Atlantic street South Brooklyn je3-1y

BURGESS' DAGUERREOTYPES, 293 Broadway, five doors above the Irving House. Likenesses taken in all the various styles of the art. Daguerreotypes copied, &c.
☞ Entire satisfaction guaranteed, au19-6m

G. A. HUNTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, 290 Bowery, third door above Houston street, New York,—keeps constantly on hand a great variety of READY-MADE GARMENTS, of the latest and most fashionable styles.
N. B. Every article made to order, at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS je3-1y

WHITE, THE HATTER, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton street, has on hand at all times, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Hats and Caps. His Gentleman's Hat cannot be surpassed by any house in this city. Soft Hats for travelling of all descriptions. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds; Carpet Bags and Valises.
GEO. W. WHITE.
A large quantity of Straw Goods of all the latest styles. ap15-1y

CARRIAGES.—ISAAC MIX Jr. has on hand at his Repository, No. 440 Broadway, a splendid assortment of every description of VEHICLES and HARNESSES. Having been engaged in manufacturing Carriages for more than twenty years, and having a full knowledge of the styles of Vehicles best adapted to the several sections of the United States, he would invite purchasers to call and examine his stock, all of which are warranted to be made in the very best manner and of the best material, and are offered for sale at the lowest Factory prices. f4-1y

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a store in the above line, where he keeps a large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS of almost every description, as well as **Copying-Letter Books** and Copying Presses, constantly on hand, and furnishes books ruled and bound to particular patterns at the shortest notice, in the most approved styles and *at the lowest prices*; an assertion, the truth of which the subscriber would be glad to see tested by merchants and others, being about to supply themselves with new account books. He keeps also a general assortment of almost every article in the Stationery line, domestic and imported Cap and Letter paper, India paper for Lithographers and Plate Printers, &c Orders for JOB PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC WORK of every description, and BOOKBINDING in common or in th most elegant style, attended to very carefully and with dispatch.
m11-1y JOSEPH CAHN, 58 Dey street, New York.

JAMES PESCOTT, for fifteen years Sexton of St. John's church, Brooklyn, and general furnishing undertaker, keeps on hand at his Wareroom, 240 Washington street, opposite the church, and at his branch office, 299 Fulton avenue, all the requisites for funerals, which he furnishes at the shortest notice. Interments procured at Greenwood Cemetery, and all other Grounds or vaults. Lead and Ice Coffins, when required. ☞ Attendance at all hours, Day or Night. ap29-1y

SCHOOLS.

CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF will re-open his Church School for Girls on Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at his residence, No. 101 West 36th street, near Broadway. The best assistance will be secured in every department. The situation is very easy of access from every part of the city by cars and stages, and additional means of conveyance will be secured if desired.

Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at Lockwood's, Crowan's, Stanford & Swords', and Miller's, Broadway: or by application, personally or by letter, to the Rector at his residence. au26-8t

THE POLYTECHNIC AND GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE, or the SIX SELECT CHURCH SCHOOLS, No. 48 Seventh avenue, cor. 14th street, will re-open Monday, Sept. 4.

Eighty-eight pupils entered last session. We require one hundred and fifty to fill our six rooms. Every parent who visited us last session became a patron; so perfect are our plans and arrangements.

Churchmen of New York and vicinity are invited to call. sep2-3m
WM. B. STOUGHTON and the Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Principals.

WRITING AND BOOKKEEPING taught by A. H. WHEELER, 251 Broadway, upper corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. Open from 9 to 11½ A.M.; from 2½ to 5 P.M.; and from 6 to 9, evenings. au19-6m

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL, Catonsville, Baltimore county, Maryland.—The Eleventh annual session will commence on Monday October 2d, 1854. The number of pupils being limited, early application is requested. The course of study is complete in every department. Terms $250 per annum. For prospectus and other information, address postpaid, Rev. L. VAN BOKKELEN, Rector.
au12-3m

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 134 West Thirty-fourth street,—the Misses Rohr, Principals,—will be reopened on Thursday the 14th of September, 1854.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Tuition in English, French and Latin, with Board, payable in advance	$350 00
Pupils under twelve	300 00
DAY PUPILS—SENIOR DEPARTMENT—PER QUARTER.	
First Division	$25 00
Second Division	20 00
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.	
First Division	$15 00
Second Division	12 00
Third Division	10 00

French, Latin, Vocal Music, in classes. Fuel, Light and Stationery are included in these terms.

The Principals will be assisted by the best Teachers of Ancient and Modern Languages, Belles Lettres, Mathematics, Elocution, Chemistry, Philosophy, Astronomy and History.

The terms for instruction in the Spanish, Italian and German languages will be in accordance with the Professor's prices.

Instruction on the Piano Forte,	from $10 to 30 per quarter.
Use of Instrument	$5 00 "
Painting in Oil	20 00 "
Water Colours	10 00 "
Drawing	5 50 "

Each pupil is expected to be furnished with the usual articles for personal use.—Washing, $7 per quarter.

The Academic Year will extend from the 15th of September to June 22d, and is divided into four terms. Pupils will be received at any intermediate period, being charged only from the time of entrance but they will be expected to remain until the close of the year.

In cases of protracted illness a deduction for absence will be made. Bills payable quarterly in advance.

References: The Rev. Dr. Berrian, 50 Varick street; the Rev. Dr. Hobart, 10 Hubert street. jy29-6m

MRS. F. D. MARSHALL, 401 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, L. I., *receives at her residence a few young ladies*, from the age of 7 to 13, for daily instruction in French, Music, and the usual branches of English Education.

Terms for English Studies, Writing and Arithmetic, vary from $5 to $10 per quarter, according to the age of the pupil.

French - - - - - - $5 per quarter.
Music - - - - - - $10 "

Mrs. MARSHALL is permiited to refer to families of the highest respectability.
401 Atlantic street, April, 1854. my20-6m

ST. MARK'S HALL.—A Church Boarding School for Boys, at Orange, N. J., twelve miles by the Morris and Essex Railroad from New York city.

The Eleventh Semi-Annual Session of this school will commence on the first Monday of November, and continue 22 weeks. Circulars containing particulars, terms, and references, may be had on application to the Rector, at Orange, the Rev. S. S. STOCKING, M.A.
sep30-6t

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, No. 48 East Twenty-fourth street, for a *limited* and *select* number of young gentlemen, will re-open on the 7th of September. The School is under the Patronage of the *Provisional Bishop* of the Diocese, and *distinguished Clergymen* of the Church. Application for admission to be made to the Rector, the Rev. T. TOWELL. apl-1y

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE, Armonck, Westchester county, New York, the Rev. I. DYCKMAN VERMILYE, Rector (aided by competent assistants).

This Institution was opened for the reception of pupils, May, 1851, in a building erected for the purpose, on premises adjoining the Protestant Episcopal church.

The undertaking was commenced in the confident expectation that it would commend itself to the approbation, and secure the patronage of parents seeking a good, economical, and domestic school for their daughters.

Its peculiar advantages are—

1st, ITS DOMESTIC CHARACTER. All the pupils being required to aid, to some extent, in the domestic work of the family—such as is performed by a large proportion of the mothers of our country. The object of this is not so much to impart a knowledge of all domestic work, as to afford a useful, interesting, cheerful, and invigorating occupation, for a portion of the time not devoted to study and recitation.

2d, ITS LOCATION. Three hours' ride from New York, easy of access by Harlem Railroad to Kensico, from thence by Stage to Armonck.

THE COURSE OF STUDY comprises all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the French Language, Music, Drawing, and Painting, if desired.

The advantages of a system by which girls shall be trained to discharge, in a proper manner, those duties of after life, which adorn even the accomplished woman, must be too obvious to every thinking person to need enumeration.

Parents are assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the manners, habits, and religious principles of their daughters, and every care bestowed upon their health and comfort, which paternal solicitude can desire.

The pupils are under the constant supervision of the Rector, forming, at all times, a part of his family.

TERMS: The Terms of the School are placed at the lowest possible sum, and are, for the English Course, $75 per Session of 22 weeks, payable in advance. French (additional) $5 per quarter; Music, with the use of Piano, $10; Painting in Oil Colors, $10; Drawing, and Painting in Water Colors, $3.

The pupils furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and napkins, silver fork and spoon.

Sessions commence on the first days of May and November.

Applications for admission to be made to the Rector.

During my recent visitation of Westchester county, I was at the "Chester Female Institute", and had the opportunity of seeing it, and making inquiries concerning it. The principles upon which this Institution is founded, I believe to be sound and practical, and such as are calculated to impart to young persons thorough instruction in the useful branches of education, under the best religious influences; and the system, I am satisfied, is faithfully and zealously carried out by the Principal and his wife, who are both well fitted for their responsible trust. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT,
Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York.
New York, June, 1853. ap16-1y

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, Georgetown, D. C.; the Rev. WM. J. CLARK and Mrs. A. H. CLARK, Principals.

The duties of this Seminary will be resumed on Friday, September 1st.

The course of studies actually pursued in this Institution embraces a higher and more thorough range than that pursued in any other Female Seminary in the Union.

The location of the Seminary is remarkable for its salubrity. The buildings are large, the rooms capacious, and the grounds for recreation are very ample.

Terms for boarding pupils, $200 per session of ten months, payable on the 1st of September and 1st of February. This charge includes boarding, tuition in English and Mathematics; room rent, fuel, lights, and washing; Music, French, and Spanish. Drawing and Painting extra. sept2-9t

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Danbury, Conn.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE will re-open her School for Girls, the 1st of May next. The pupils will be subject to parental discipline, receive motherly care and attention, and be faithfully taught. The location is elevated, its grounds afford ample facilities for exercise and recreation, and the house is airy and commodious. Communication by railroad twice a day.

☞ For references and terms, apply to C. H. Roach, 21 Park Place, and 826 Greenwich street, or to W. T. Pinckney, 67 Chatham street, New York. Apri 29, 1854-1y

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 209 Henry street, near Atlantic street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Madame Crucy will be ready for the reception of pupils on Monday the 4th of September. The teachers in the English and other departments are the best that can be procured, and no efforts are spared to render this institution as perfect in every respect as can be desired. The French department is under the particular care of one of the Misses Crucy, who has recived a diploma in Paris, and who is besides well acquainted with the Spanish language.

The establishment is located in a healthy, and agreeable situation, and every necessary arrangement has been made to ensure the comfort of the pupils. au12-3m$

DRAWING ACADEMY, 483 Broadway, New York.
S. WOOD Jr., Principal.

Drawing from NATURE, by Mr. Wood's new and rapid and beautiful system—which is most highly esteemed by artists, amateurs, and others—is thoroughly taught in a short and delightful course of study. Individual instruction being given, new pupils can be received at any time. Special attention given to those who would prepare for teaching.

Gallery of choice Paintings free to visitors. ☞ Mr. Wood's Drawing-Boards are superior to all others for Pastel, two-crayon, and monochromatic pictures. All orders promptly filled. f25-1y

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Pupils are fitted for any standing in college, or prepared for mercantile and other active pursuits. Terms: Board and Tuition (including French), $250 per annum. Lessons in German, Music, and Drawing, constitute extra charges. All the pupils attend to French, in which department a companionable native teacher devotes all his time to their interest, and the French is made a spoken language. The German language is also pursued upon a similar plan, under the tuition of a native German, who resides in the family.

The winter session will commence on the 9th of October. Circulars furnished on application. sep9-5t$

THE FALL TERM of Mrs. Wiltse's Seminary for Young Ladies, at Sing Sing, opens on the 1st of November. Terms $200 per annum. Circulars can be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, 178 Fulton street; at the office of *The Churchman*; or by application to Mrs. Wiltse, Sing Sing. sep16-6t

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y., Rev. WM. W. OLSSEN, M.A., Principal.—The winter term of this institution wil commence on Monday, the sixth day of November next. The place is of easy access from New York city, being at a distance of one hour and a half by the Harlem railroad. For circulars containing particulars as to terms, &c., apply at No. 705 Broadway, or to the principal at Scarsdale. sep30-3m-$

UNION HALL ACADEMY, Jamaica, L. I.—The Annual Exhibition (being the Sixty-Second Anniversary) will take place on Wednesday, October 11th, at 12 o'clock M.

The Winter Session will commence on the first Monday in November. JOHN N. BRINCKERHOFF, A.M., Principal. oct7-8t-$

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Prattsville, Greene county, New York. The Rt. Rev. J. M. WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., Visitor; the Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, Rector; the Rev. C. B. ELLSWORTH, A.M., Associate Principal; Mons. ANTONIO PORTO, Professor of Modern Languages and Drawing; Miss D. M. BOOTH, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Rector receives the Pupils into his own family, where they are subjected to parental discipline, enjoy the advantages of a home, and are faithfully taught. The number is limited to twenty-five.

The village of Prattsville is thirty-six miles from Catskill, through which it has daily communication with New York, by means of stages and steamboats, or railroad. For beauty of location—amid the wild scenery of the mountains—and purity of air, it is unsurpassed.

The year is divided into two sessions—the Summer commencing the first Wednesday of May; and the Winter, the first Wednesday of November. Vacations, the months of April and October.

The Principal will receive those boys who reside in New York or vicinity, at the Astor House, preceding the commencement of each session; and, at its close, accompany them from Prattsville to the City; free of charge.

TERMS.—$250 per annum, payable semi-annually, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE; Modern Languages, each $15 per session; Music, Organ or Piano, $20; Drawing and Sketching from Nature, for which rare advantages are offered, $10 per quarter.

Each pupil furnishes his own towels, napkins, sheets, and pillow-cases; also a silver fork and spoon. Every article should be *distinctly marked* with the owner's name.

The Principal has the honor to refer to the Rt. Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., Provisional Bishop of New York; the Hon. Zadoc Pratt, 95 Fifth avenue, New York City; Wm. K. Strong, Esq., 50 and 52 Pine street, New York City; Moses Wanzer, Esq, 146 Broadway, New York City; J. N. Balestier, Esq., 11 Nassau street, New York City; the Hon. Malbone Watson, Catskill, N. Y.; Elisha Horton, Esq., White Plains, N. Y.; S. E. Lyon, Esq., White Plains, N. Y.; Aaron Erickson, Esq., President of Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.; G. H. Mumford, Esq., Rochester, N. Y. sep23-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Danbury, Conn., the Rev. I. LEANDER, TOWNSEND, M.A., Rector.—This School is designed to supply, for its pupils, a thorough English or Classical Education.

It will be domestic in its character—the pupils being regarded as members of the family—and thereby circumstanced, in most respects, as they would be with their parents under faithful tutors. For this purpose, the School will be:

1. *Limited in its numbers*, that its head may have intimate knowledge of its members.

2. *Select in its character*, that one, by his bad example, may not contaminate the rest. A boy whose influence is pernicious, will not be suffered to remain.

3. *Parental in its discipline.* The aim of the Rector will be to gain the affections rather than excite the fears of the pupils. A sense of duty will be the principle of action always inculcated.

4. *The School will be faithfully taught.* The scholars will study under the immediate direction of their teachers. It will be the endeavor of the Principal not only *to give a thorough knowledge of the various subjects taught*, rather than to hurry his pupils over a great amount of surface, but also, as far as possible, to accustom the minds of his pupils to habits of independent thought and investigation.

It is remarkably healthy, and very pleasant; of easy access from New York city (several times daily), by the above-named Railroad.

There will be two terms in the year, commencing on the first Mondays in May and November; the vacations will be the months of April and October. There will be a recess of ten days at Christmas.

TERMS:—*Two hundred dollars per annum*, inclusive of every expense of Board, Tuition, &c., payable semi-annually—always in advance. next Books furnished by the Rector, at City prices. Each pupil furnishes his own bedstead (an iron one preferred), bed, bedding, towels, &c., silver fork and spoons, as at other schools. Eevery article should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

REFERENCES:—The Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D.D.; the Right Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L.; the Rev. William Creighton, D.D.; the Rev. John McVickar, D.D.; the Rev. Benjamin I Haight, D.D.; the Rev. Robert W. Harris, D.D.; the Rev. William Morris, LL.D.; the Rev. Lot Jones; the Rev. Samuel M. Haskins; the Rev. Charles Reynolds; the Rev. Sullivan H. Weston; the Rev. George B. Draper; the Rev. Alfred H. Partridge; the Rev. I. Dyckman Vermilye; the Rev. John A. Paddock; Nathaniel F. Moore, LL.D.; Charles Anthon, LL.D.; James Renwick, LL.D.; Charles N. S. Rowland, Esq.

MISS ADRAIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will be re-opened on Sept. 13th. sep2-8t$

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequalled in this country. oct7-3t-$

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Yonkers, N. Y. Number limited to 20. The winter term of the Locust Hill School will commence on Monday, the 30th of October.

Yonkers, Sept. 27th, 1854. [oct7-4t-$ G. W. FRANCIS, A.M.

DEER HILL INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Danbury, Conn, the Rev. I. LEANDER TOWNSEND, M.A., Rector.—This School, which first opened at New Castle, N. Y., May 1st, 1854, will commence its second term on Monday, Nov. 6th.

For circulars apply to the Principal, or Messrs. Standford & Swords, 637 Broadway, S. Raynor, 76 Bowery, or C. Shepard & Co., 152 Fulton street, New York. ap26-1y

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

January 1st, 1854, **CAPITAL** (drawing Interest) **$1,774,005.**

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January 1854.

Offices { 151 Market street, Newark. 11 Wall street, New York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1853			$1,559,092 12
Premiums received during the year		$481,042 85	
Interest received during the year		93,234 55	
Total receipts for 1853		$574,277 40	
For losses unpaid Jan. 1st, 1853,	$ 33,200		
For losses of the year * 1853,	113,100		
For purch'se of policies surrender'd	41,124 35		
For salar's, taxes, postage, exch'ge,	20,204 59		
For commissions to agents	28,161 72		
For physicians' fees	2,464 35		
		238,255 00	336,022 40
Balance			$1,895,114 52
For dividends			121,109 06
Nett balance, Jan. 1, 1854			$1,774,005 46

* Losses unpaid, awaiting proofs of death, $22,500.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$56,039 19	
Newark City six per cent. Bonds		1,500 0	
Brooklyn " " " "		50,000 00	
Albany " " " "		25,000 0	
Troy		25,000 00	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount		816,568 66	
Real Estate in Newark		17,052 57	
Premium notes drawing 6 per cent. interest		765,484 03	
Loans on scrip		7,599 11	
Premiums, notes, and cash in course of transmission		9,761 90	
			1,774,005 46
Nett accumulation Jan. 1, 1854,		$1,774,005 46	
Total amount of dividends and interest paid to date	$437,725 67		
Total amount of losses by death paid to date	995,933 45		
		1,433,659 12	
			$3,207,664 58

Upon the policies now in force, issued prior to Jan. 1st, 1853 (except term policies issued since May 1st, 1848), the Directors have declared a dividend of 35 per cent. without interest, on the premiums paid at the table rates, (being the surplus premium paid in 1852) payable in conformity with the present rules of the company.†

The Directors having in reserve the sum of $200,000 of declared profits, as required by the By-Laws, have, from the surplus, ordered the payment of the *sixth dividend*, being that declared Jan. 1st, 1852, the same to be paid to the members at the time their annual premium comes due, during the year 1854. Those holding scrip of 1852, to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and those whose dividends have been placed to their credit, to receive the same by a credit on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robert L. Patterson, Charles S. Macknet, Lewis C. Grover,
Thomas B. Segur, Isaac H. Frothingham, Henry McFarlan,
John R. Weeks, Andrew S. Snelling, Edward A. Strong,
Randall H. Greene, Joel W. Condit, Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President. B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
L. C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel. J. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M.D., Medical Adviser, New York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent, New York.

N. B. CALIFORNIA RISKS are taken at the lowest rates. Parties are permitted to visit Europe, without extra charge

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the company by note for part of the premiums. m1-1y

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—London and America. No. 65 Wall street. Capital $3,000,000. This Company offers the following

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:

Low rates on insurances without profits.
Loans granted on policies.
Half of premiums may remain on Loan.

On the Mutual Principle, the profits are divided every six years. Bonuses paid in cash, if required. Last Bonus declared was 34 per cent.
apl-1y GEO. M. KNEVITT, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.—ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool and London, England. Office, 76 Wall st., corner of Pearl street. Authorized Capital, **£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000;** paid up Capital and Surplus **$2,000,000.** A Special Fund of **$150,000** invested in United States Stock, and held by the New York Trustees to meet losses. Losses adjusted in New York, and promptly paid.

NEW YORK TRUSTEES:
John J. Palmer, James M'Call, Adam Norrie.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
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Adam Norrie, Robert L. Maitland, Henry L. Routh,
Henry Eyre, Benjamin B. Sherman, John Auchincloss.
EDMUND HURRY, Surveyor. [apl-1y] A. B. McDONALD, Agent.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL $200,000. Office, 151 Nassau street, (Brick church chapel,) N. Y.

This company insures against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and Vessels in Port and their Cargoes. Orders by post, or in person, will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN W. BENSON, President.

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Benj. W. Benson.		

[f4-1y] WILLIAM P. LYON, Secretary.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 237 Broadway, corner of Park Place, New York.

This Company, possessing an ample Cash Capital, and every facility for continuing and extending their operations upon the most approved and equitable basis, would confidently submit to the public their rates and conditions for POLICIES OF ASSURANCE.

Policies may be had either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period, and premiums paid either quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as may best suit the convenience of the applicant.

Persons insured in this Company, have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, *at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.*

CALIFORNIA, AUSTRALIA, and other Foreign risks taken at a moderate extra premium.

Pamphlets and full information may be had on application at the office of the Company

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S. CAMBRELENG, Counsellor. R. G. H. HUNTINGTON, Actuary.
oct7-6m JOHN T. METCALFE, M.D., EDWARD FIELDS, M.D., } Medical Examiners.

LAFARGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York. Office, Corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, opposite the Post Office. Cash Capital, **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other personal property, Vessels in Port, and their Cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire. Risks taken on favourable terms.

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Joseph H. Jennings,	Edward C. West,	Moses M. Bradley,
	Robert Paton,	

MARCELLUS EELS, Sec'y. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
GEORGE B. DEANE, Surveyor. my20-1y

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Chartered in 1824. Offices: 43 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 6 Merchant's Exchange, Wall street, N. Y.

This Company have their Capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure Dwelling-houses, Stores, and other Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, upon as favourable terms as any similar Institution.

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WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary. ap22-6m

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall street, New York, (Manhattan Bank Building.) Capital **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c.

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Thomas M. Clark,	Jacob B. Boerum,	James L. Morgan,
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A. B. HODGES, President.
HENRY A. KENT, Vice President.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary. ap15-1y

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital **$200,000.** Office, 286 Pearl street, Market Bank Building.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM BIRDSALL, President.

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Jackson S. Schultz,	Stephen Valentine,	Jacob T. Merritt,
Frederick Fawcett,	Joseph E. Bulkley,	Wm. Dennistoun,
Stephen W. Gaines,	Joseph P. Wickham,	Edward Cromwell,
Elisha L. Walton,	Samuel W. Moore,	Alfred L. Rowe,
Oliver H. Shepard,	Roland G. Mitchell,	Theodore Banks,
John K. Woolsey,	Robert M. Field,	Nelson Sherwood,
Edgar T. Ryder,	William Miles,	David Sands,
Isaac Walton,	Henry Rowland,	Wm. Birdsall,
Henry G. Reeve,	Silas Davis,	Wm. Cromwell.

This company insures against loss or damage by fire Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, and other Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property, on the most favorable terms. [f25-1y] ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of the CITY OF NEW YORK. Office (Ocean Bank Building), corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets. CASH CAPITAL, **Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!** Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

Crowell Adams, 244 Fulton-st.	Moses A. Hoppock, 230 Fulton-st.
Levi Apgar, 73 Dey-st.	William Hustace, 189 Pearl-st.
Joseph S. Barker, 212 Front-st.	Israel Minor, 214 Fulton-st.
Ebenezer Beadleston, 59 Dey-st.	Valentine Kirby, 23 and 25 Dey-st.
Samuel S. Bowman, 17 John-st.	D. Randolph Martin, Ocean Bank.
Joseph M. Brown, 72 Cortlandt-st.	Cor. V. B. Ostrander, 26 Laight-st.
Gordon W. Burnham, 175 B'dway.	Jeremiah Robins, 536 Washington.
Walter W Concklin, 155 West-st.	Benjamin S. Taylor, 80 Vesey-st.
Henry A. Kerr, 746 Broadway.	Barrett H. VanAuken, 186 Wash'n.
Ely Hoppock, 119 Pearl-st	Ward A. Work, 31 Water-st.
Nathaniel Weed, 63 Amity-street.	

GEORGE W SAVAGE, Secretary.
Ap29-1y C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.

HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; Capital $150,000; Office, No 6 Broad street, New York; will insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their Cargoes in port, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

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M. X. Harmony,	Henry Morgan,	Dewitt Bloodgood,
Thomas E. Davis,	Richard Lathers,	G. W. Coster,
John Garcia,	William Callender,	James Donaldson,
T. James Glover,	Frederic De Peyster,	S. P. Bell,
C. F. Lindsley,	Peter Morris.	

WM. CALLENDER, President.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Counsel. [m18-1y] R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 106 Broadway.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to life, at the most reasonable rates and on the mutual plan; have been in operation nine years, and now have an accumulated fund of **$814,044 95,** principally invested in New York and United States stocks and Bonds and Mortgages.

A copy of the last Annual report and Prospectus can be had at the office, 106 Broadway. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary
C. R. BOGERT, M.D., at 5 St. Marks Place, Medical Examiner; at the office every day from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. ja1-tf

THE BROTHERHOOD of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has also a "Contingent Fund," consisting of the voluntary contributions of members or others, and which is applicable exclusively to purposes of benevolence.

Every clergyman of the Church in good standing, resident in Brooklyn, not over 55 years of age, and not physically disqualified, is entitled to membership upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church is eligible for membership if a resident of Brooklyn and between the ages of 18 and 55 years.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio.*

OFFICERS FOR 1853-4.

1st Vice President: B. J. HATHAWAY.
2d " " CHARLES H. BIRNEY.
Corresponding Secretary: THOMAS K. LEES.
Recording " SAMUEL P. CALDWELL, 168 Sackett street.
Treasurer: W. W. RUSSELL.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, as well as forms of application, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. mar5-tf

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has a "Contingent Fund," to consist of any voluntary contributions from members or others, and to be appropriated to the relief of the sick stranger and destitute of our own household of faith, and to other benevolent purposes.

Any clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good standing, residing in the city of New York, and not over 55 years of age, desiring to become a member of this Society, shall if not *physically* disqualified, be entitled thereto upon a written application and upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is eligible for membership in the Society upon application, if a resident of New York, and not under 18, nor over 55, years of age.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio.*

OFFICERS FOR 1854.

President: THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, 121 William street.
1st Vice President: EDWIN B. STIMSON, M. D., 33 West 23d-street.
2d " " RICHARD KIPLING, 32 Maiden Lane.
Corresponding Secretary: WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, 161 William street.
Recording Secretary: THEO. R. McILWAINE, 194 Broadway.
Financial Secretary: A. W. HOFFMAN, 102 Chambers street.
Treasurer: CHARLES P. BURDETT, 47 Fulton street.

Pamphlets containing the Constitution, By-Laws, &c., of the Society, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. Parties out of the city wishing pamplets, &c., are requested to address the Corresponding Secretary.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

NEW MUSIC—Just published by COOK & BROTHER, 843 Broadway.—"La Vertu," Waltz, by Julius Metz. "Bridal Gift Polka," with splendid vignette. "Farewell, all thy sorrows now are o'er," Song or Quartette. Three beautiful compositions, adapted to players of moderate abilities.

C. & B. having taken large warerooms up-town, at a rent of $2000 less than down-town prices, are enabled to sell at prices much below those of down-town houses. They are sole agents for HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMING'S superb Piano Fortes. The public are requested to call and see them. They speak their own praise.

Splendid Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Strings, &c., &c., sold at the lowest prices. au5-6m

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO'S PREMIUM PIANOS, with or without the Æolian. No article of American manufacture has received such universal commendation from the press throughout the civilized world as these celebrated Pianos. GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANOS. HORACE WATERS' PIANOS, for power, purity and richness of tone, and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of any other make. HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS, of the old firm of Hallett & Co JACOB CHICKERING'S PIANOS. All of the above celebrated Pianos can be found only at the great Music Establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Melodeons.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS. The wonderful perfection to which Messrs. Smith have brought their well known Melodeons, places them far in advance of those of all other makers, in every desireable quality of tone and finish. Being tuned in the equal temperament, the same as the Organ and Piano, they are a delightful instrument to perform upon, and are the only ones so tuned. Prices from $60 to $150. Melodeons of all other styles and prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $175. Every instrument warranted.

Music.

The largest and best selected catalogue of sheet music and musical productions, both European and American, in the United States.

Music sent by mail post paid.
aug26-3m HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

MICHROCORDION PIANO FORTES.—J. & N. THURSTON, Successors to Joshua Thurston, having devoted the past four or five months to the improvement of Piccolo Piano Fortes, are now prepared to offer an instrument called a MICHROCORDION PIANO, superior to all other uprights, in point of tone, strength and cheapness. We shall continue to manufacture the Square Piano as before. WAREROOMS at the MANUFACTORY, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and 15 Bible House, (Astor Place) near Third avenue. Second-hand Pianos for sale and taken in exchange. Pianos to let, tuned, and repaired. Dealers in Music. my27-1y

ATTENTION is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. **421** BROOME STREET, (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
je24-1y LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURYS.

PIANO FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally that he continues his manufactory and warerooms at **37 Mercer street,** between Grand and Broome, where may be found a splendid assortment of Pianofortes, from 6¾ to 7¼ octaves, with the latest improvements. apl-1y

PIANOFORTES OF SUPERIOR FINISH AND TONE.—The undersigned would respectfully inform those in want of pianos that they are constantly manufacturing, and have now on hand at their wareroom, 361 Broadway, an assortment of every superior instruments in large size, plain, and carved cases, 6, 6½, and 7 octaves, made in the very best manner and fully warranted. We would also state to those wishing a very superior instrument. that our pianofortes are fully equal, and are not surpassed by any in the market for beauty and fullness of tone, excellence and durability of workmanship, and long standing in tune. BENNETT & CO., 361 Broadway.
my20-1y Factory, 311, 313, 315 Rivington street.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES, are just what every purchaser wants (viz.: a remarkably good instrument at a low price). See the official award of the Crystal Palace prizes to A. W. LADD & CO. A large assortment of the above celebrated Pianos, of 6, 6 1-3, 6½, and 7octaves, in plain and carved cases, always in store. We wish to cal lattention to our "GRAND DIAGONAL" Piano, with new GRAND Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents,
my13-1y 441 Broadway.

P. LYNCH, manufacturer of PIANO FORTES, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Warerooms, 559 Broadway. Pianos let on hire. m25-1y

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
R. GLENN & CO.
Warerooms, No. 83 Spring street, two doors East of Broadway.
☞ Pianos on hire and exchanged. ja28-1y

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, corner of 14th-street and 3d-avenue. H. WORCESTER offers for sale a large assortment of choice Piano Fortes, from 6 to 7 octaves, in elegant Mahogany and Rosewood cases, all which are manufactured under his own supervision, and for sale on reasonable terms. ja28-1y

T. H. CHAMBERS,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER,
ja28-1y$ Warerooms No 385 Broadway, New York.

GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS. 423 Broadway. oct14-1y

PIANOS & MUSIC.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New York, publishers of Music and Music Books, and dealers, wholesale and retail, in Music Merchandise, Piano Fortes, new and second-hand; Boudoir Pianos, for small rooms; MELODEONS in great variety and of the best quality; exclusive agents for the superior Piano Fortes—with and without the Æolian—made by Hallet, Davis & Co.; these Pianos, having the grand suspension bridge and improved curved scale, produce a finer tone than any others. A great variety of SECOND-HAND PIANOS, prices, from $30 to $200. All instruments warranted, and offered very low. We have just published—"Little Katy's Dying Bed," very popular, 25 cents; "Deal Gently with the Motherless," 25 cents; "O, Call Me Home Again," having a great sale, 25 cents; "Go it while you are young Schottisch," 25 cents; "Young America Polka," 25 cents, dedicated to Captain Ingraham, the deliverer of Koszta. A great variety of NEW MUSIC: teachers, the trade and seminaries will be supplied very low.

☞ Orders from the country sent free of postage.
feb18-1y BERRY & GORDON, 297 Broadway, New York.

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—The subscribers have the pleasure to announce that, in addition to the nnmerous testimonials from the AMERICAN INSTITUTE and other sources, they have just been awarded THREE PRIZE MEDALS by the Juries of the World's Fair, for their elegant and superior Piano Fortes.

Buyers are invited to examine their splendid assortment of 6¾ to 7½ octaves in every style of cases, confident that in tone, touch, materials, and workmanship, they cannot be excelled. They would also invite attention to their stock of MELODEONS, of one of the best manufacturers, which they will sell on liberal terms.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
sep23-1y 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

J. F. BROWNE & CO., makers and importers of Grand, Semi-Grand, and Six Octave, Double-Action HARPS; Warerooms, 295 Broadway; have always on hand a large collection of these beautiful Instruments, with every article connected with the Harp, of the best quality, and at moderate prices A list of prices and descriptions, can be received by mail, single postage

J. F. BROWNE, London and New York.
[Established 1810.] Feb11-1y

WM. H. DAVIS, CHURCH ORGAN MANUFACTURER, 67 Macdougal street, has constantly on hand organs of four, six, eight to twelve Stops, with Pedals, Bordon C C C, and has also an organ of two Setts of Keys with Pedals. All his instruments are warranted to be of superior tone and workmanship. References to clergymen of high standing. Estimates and Plans for large organs can be had on application at the manufactory, or by letter. m4-1y

CHURCH, PARLOR, AND CHURCH BARREL ORGANS. The subscriber continues to manufacture Church Organs of superior quality, and upon liberal terms. He was the first to introduce into this country those admirable and useful instruments, Church Barrel Organs, which, for country churches where organists cannot be procured, are invaluable. For six successive years at the great fair of the American Institute, in this city, he has been awarded the first premiums, viz.: Gold and Silver Medals, for the best organs exhibited. GEORGE JARDINE,
548 Pearl street, near the City Hospital, Broadway, established 16 years.

N. B—Powerful and sweet-toned Church Organs, from $300 upwards. mar4-1y

CHURCH ORGANS.—The subscriber has constantly on hand Organs of the following description for sale:

No. 1. Three stops, 7 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 9 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 2. Four stop—8 feet 9 inches high, 5 feet 6 inches wide, 2 feet 10 inches deep.
No. 3. Five stops—9 feet 6 inches high, 5 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet deep.
No. 4. 8 stops—10 feet 6 inches high, 6 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet 10 inches deep.
No. 5. 10 stops—12 feet high, 7 feet 6 inches wide, 4 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 6. 12 stops—13 feet high, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 6 feet deep.

The above dimensions are for Grecian cases, if Gothic they are somewhat higher. Two second hand organs with two sets of keys each. For further information apply to
mar4-1y HENRY ERBEN, 172 Centre street, N. Y.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

R. A. LEWIS, Daguerreotypes and Photographs, or Daguerreotypes on paper. Daguerreotypes copied or enlarged to life-size by this process. Sick or deceased persons taken at their residence. No. 142 Chatham street, opposite the National Theatre. oct14-1y

DAGUERREOTYPES FOR 50 CENTS, in a beautifully embossed Morocco case, colored, and all complete for only 50 cents, at HUNT'S, 207 Bowery, fourth door below Rivington street. Mr. Hunt particularly requests his friends and the connoiseurs of good pictures in general, to spend a few minutes in finding his Gallery, or they will stand a chance of having to do, as hundreds have already done, to pay their money a second time in order to have a good likeness, as no picture is allowed to leave his hands unless perfect satisfaction is given oct14-1y

J. W. THOMPSON'S OLD DAGUERREAN GALLERY, 315 Broaday, (first door below the City Hospital.) New York.—The subscriber had returned to his old location, as above, and has entirely refitted the entire establishment. The Gallery is one of the most easy of access of any in the City, and the lights are arranged in such a manner as to produce the middle tints in perfection, while the high lights and shadows are given with a clearness seldom seen, in Daguerreotypes.

Having applied himself for the last twelve years, to the practical as well as the theoretical in his business, devoting all his personal energy to the perfection of the Pictures issued, he willingly challenges comparison between any pictures having the name of "THOMPSON" upon them, and those made made at any other establishment. And although his prices are lower than are charged at any other respectable Gallery, he feels satisfied that his Pictures are at least as good as any made in the City.

A complete assortment of very fine English GOLD LOCKETS, PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS, &c., &c., (plain and enamelled,) and all styles of fine French CASES, FRAMES, &c., &c., of his own importation, of the best quality, and at low prices.

Velvet, Papier Mache, and Pearl Cases, with Pictures, from $1.50 to $30 each.

Daguerrean Operators, from the Country, wishing Stock or Materials, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Please notice the name and number.
oc7-1y J. W. THOMPSON,
Daguerrean Artist and Stock Salesrooms, 315 Broadway, New York.

LAWRENCE'S GALLERY is the VERY BEST place in the world to get a GOOD daguerreotype, or photographic likeness. His Miniature, Cabinet, and Life-size colored Photograps are exceedingly life-like and beautiful. Persons having inferior daguerreotypes of deceased friends, can have a beautiful and proper likeness. Likenesses of nearly 200 clergymen to be seen at his Rooms, 381 Broadway, corner of White street.

N. B.—The London and New York Prize Medal for the best daguerreotype was awarded to Mr. L. sep30-1y

J. THWAITE, DAGUERREOTYPIST, 206 Chatham Square.—To the Inhabitants of New York and Vicinity:—Individually your attention is called to a subject which interests every member of your family, at the same time will, in the future, bring to yourself pleasing remembrances of the past, and as you, perhaps, will never enjoy a more fitting opportunity than the present, you are respectfully invited to visit the GALLERY OF DAGUERREOTYPES, 206 Chatham Square.

☞ This extensive Establishment possesses advantages and facilities for producing in the most expeditious manner possible, the finest and most durable Daguerreotypes.

Here will be found a large and new arranged Skylight upon the Second Floor, together with a fine Reception Room, over one hundred feet deep. The location is public, yet convenient, and at all times visitors are received in the most courteous manner.

The Proprietor of this Establishment has spared no expense in fitting it up in the best mechanical as well as the most scientific principles. By his new arrangement of light he is enabled to produce the finest specimens, either in clear or stormy weather.

☞ Particular attention paid to taking Children's Daguerreotypes. Paintings, Engravings, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., copied accurately and with the greatest possible care.

Mr. Thwaite attends personally to his patrons.

Remember the Number—206 Chatham Square, over Cook's Fancy Bazaar, half a block from the Bowery and Division street. oct7-1y

Cameo-Daguerreotypes taken only by CHAS. H. WILLIAMSON, artist and proprietor of the Williamson Gallery in Brooklyn, 249 Fulton street, opposite Clinton. sep30-1y

MEADE BROTHERS, GALLERIES OF DAGUERREOTYPES, contain 3000 Pictures of distinguished persons. Admission free. Awarded 8 Gold and Silver Medals.

N. B. Have just added to our collection magnificent stereoscopic views of Trinity Church and all the public buildings in Washington and New York. Also a number of Pictures of eminent Divines. 233 Broadway, 4 doors above the Astor House. s16 1y

BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY OF DAGUERREOTYPES, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon, between Leonard and Franklin streets, New York.

Having united his two Galleries, and combined all his resources to form one establishment which shall be second to none in existence, the proprietor is prepared to execute every description of work in the highest style of the Daguerrean Art. Particular attention is given to Copying Daguerreotypes, Portraits, Statuary, &c., either at the Gallery, or at the residence of the individual.

The attention of the public is especially invited to the new style of DAGUERREOTYPES ON PAPER, combining the *accuracy* of the Daguerreotype with the *coloring and artistic finish* of the finest painting, at prices so moderate as to place them within the means of all.

Strangers visiting New York are cordially invited to visit this establishment, where will be found the largest collection of life-like portraits of American and European celebrities to be seen in this country.

Open to the public at all times. sep9-1y

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE and General Upholstery Establishment, at 536 Broadway and at 84 Sixth Avenue. All the varieties of Cabinet Furniture made to order, of the very best materials. Church, Hotel, and Steamboat orders completed at short notice. At **536 Broadway** a rich assortment of Rosewood, and at **84 Sixth Avenue** will be found good substantial Mahogany, Walnut, and Cottage Furniture.

HENRY STONEY,
f18-1y opposite the Prescott House.

COMMUNION FURNITURE.—Flagons, Tankards, Chalices and Plates, also Baptismal Fonts and Collection Plates, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 6 Burling Slip, N. Y., by [Jan 1-1y] LUCIUS HART.

NEW LOCATION.—FITZSIMMONS' Furniture and Upholstery Warerooms, **483** Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets and at his old stand, **235** Bowery, opposite Prince street. The subscriber calls the particular attention of his customers and the public generally to his new stock of fine and substantial Rosewood and Mohogany Furniture, made and upholstered under his own circumspection, with the best of seasoned materials, and by the most eminent workmen, and which he offers to sell cheaper than any other house in Broadway, his motto being quick sales and light profits. Upholstery in all its branches executed in the neatest and best manner.

F. FITZSIMMONS,
sep30-1y **483** Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets.

RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—E. W. HUTCHINGS, 475 Broadway, having completed his alterations and extensive additions to his Warerooms, is now prepared to show the largest and most elegant assortment offered for sale in this city, all of which has been manufactured under his own inspection, and warranted in every respect. Those about to purchase, this season, will find it to their interest to call before buying elsewhere. f25-1y

FURNITURE.—ROJAS & CO., 487 Broadway, corner of Broome street, manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet Ware Furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various descriptions which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at Elizabethport, New Jersey. sep30-1y

IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAHS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BEDSTEADS, &c., No. 9 Canal street, N. Y. JOHN M. COMSTOCK, (Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry) Manufacturer of every variety of Iron Work for Buildings, Cemeteries, Churches, &c. Also all kinds of Iron Bedsteads and Furniture, warranted freef rom vermin, and suitable for institutions and residences. Spring, hair, and husk mattresses always on hand. my6-6m

IRON FURNITURE DEPOT—IRON BEDSTEADS AND IRON FURNITURE of all descriptions.—Spring MATTRASSES and elastic PAALIASTERS, which are acknowledged to be the best and cheapest BEDS for health, economy, comfort and neatness. They retain their elasticity—do not get hard and uncomfortable like other Beds or Mattrasses. A large assortment of every variety of BEDDING at *cheapest* rates constantly on hand.

N. B.—All orders promptly furnished and sent to any part of the city or country. Warerooms, 553 Broadway. oct7-3m

ENAMELLED, COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant Fashionable styles of Enamelled, suits of the best workmanship and materials, at the lowest rates, by the subscriber, at his Factory, No. 72 White st., and wareroom 516 Broadway, marble building opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. [Sep23-6m] S. H. WARWICK.

CLOCKS, Etc.

GOLD PENS & PENCILS.—JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, No. **167** Broadway, between Liberty and Courtlandt streets; also manufacturer of the celebrated "Bank Pens," for many years used by all the Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and others, who pronounce them, for their great durability and superior finish, second to none. All Pens of my manufacture, guarantied to give good satisfaction. Points warranted not to come off in five years—will be exchanged any time within six months without extra charge.

P. S.—Pens and Cases made to order for the trade, on the most advantageous terms. m11-1y

SILVERWARE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, manufactured by WM. GALE & SON, 447 Broome street, one door west of Broadway, N. Y., who keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Silverware, all of their own manufacture.
sep16-6m

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, School Houses, Plantations, Locomotives, Hose Carriages, Ships and Railroad Stations.

The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand—and at their agency in New York—the above assortment of Bells, cast and hung on an entirely new principle, viz: cast in metallic castings, which we have lately invented and adapted to Bell castings—and have applied for Letters Patent. We have purchased the entire right of Hildreth's improved Rotary Yoke. This attachment, by loosening one bolt, admits the bell to turn, causing the clapper to strike in a different place, lessening the risk of breaking. A moveable journal is also connected with the Yoke, so the Bell can be raised or lowered at pleasure. Also, cast steel Springs arranged so that the clapper cannot rest on the Bell. An extra hammer for tolling; also every improvement combined that is in use. We give our attention particularly to making Chimes or Peals of Bells, keyed on any letter in the musical scale desired; we can perfect them as to their respective keys, without resorting to the ordinary way of chipping or filing, and would refer to the one recently made at this Foundry, (THE FIRST COMPLETE CHIME EVER MADE IN THIS COUNTRY) and hung in St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia. We are now executing orders for three chimes of 8 and 9 Bells each, for New Orleans, Lancaster, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. HITCHCOCK, one of the proprietors, having had 20 years' experience making Bells with the late Mr. Andrew Meneely, and for 10 years, had the whole charge of that Foundry, and having made all the model patterns for that establishment, we do not hesitate to warrant, from improvements made since that time, not only a superior shape and finish to our Bells, but one third more tone than can be produced from any other make, "weights being equal," as was awarded to us the highest premium at the State Fair, held at Saragota Springs in Sept. 1853; also, a GOLD MEDAL at the Fair of the American Institute, held in New York in October 1853,—as well as at the Exhibition of All Nations, when we again received the medal for superior tone and finished Bells—not having sufficient room alloted to us to exhibit a FULL chime we were debarred the opportunity of doing so. Every variety of hangings for Steamboat or Ship Bells, brass or bronze, finished with any inscription, engraved or cast on the Bell, desired—Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones.

All our Bells are warranted in every particular

☞ Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Troy, Rensselaer Co N. Y., shall have our immediate attention.

JONES & HITCHCOCK, Troy, N. Y.
G. H. SWORDS & CO., Agents, 40 Dey street, N. Y.
Information can also be obtained of, and orders executed by, Stanford & Swords, New York. mar26-1y

DENTISTS.

I. JARVIS, DENTIST, No. **437** Grand street, New York. ap29-6m

DR. THOMAS EASTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, favourably known in his profession, having been a successful operator in this city for the last twenty years, continues at his old stand, No. **341** Grand street, prepared to see his old friends, and as many new ones as require the services of an experienced dentist Refers to the citizens of New York. ap29-6m

DR. A. STARR, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, No. 397 Grand street, New York, between Clinton and Suffolk streets, opposite the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. se25-6m

DR. C. BAKER, Dentist, Room No. 1, 609 Broadway, corner of Houston street, charges moderate, according to the circumstances of persons. Teeth drawn for the poor gratis. m18-1y

A good Tenor Singer (at the same place) wants a situation in an Episcopal Church, or would join a party to make up a quartette choir, to be made available by the first of May.

SANFORD BABCOCK, Dentist. Office and residence, 489 Hudson street, New York, 2d door above St. Luke's church.

All diseases growing out of a diseased condition of the Dental organism, successfully treated; every operation will be performed in the most perfect manner, upon the natural Teeth. Gold used of the finest quality, for filling the Teeth. Dr. BABCOCK would respectfully call the attention of the public to his specimens of Blocks of Teeth, mode and manner of inserting full sets, etc. m11-1y

DRS. ROWELL & DAVIDSON confine their attention to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches. Their practice embraces every operation known to the profession, from the simple extraction or insertion of single teeth, to the restoration of complete upper and under sets, on the finest gold plates, by atmospheric pressure. They also insert pure gold palates, when necessary for the restoration of the voice.
f18-1y ROWELL & DAVIDSON, 11 Chambers street, N.Y.

Advertisements.

LADIES' FUR STORE. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.—J. H. HARLEY has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of FURS, consisting of
Sables,
H. B. Martin,
Stone Martin,
Mink Martin,
Royal Ermine, &c.;
besides every other variety, suitable for ladies' wear. His assortment of Furs for Trimmings is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Fur Gloves, Sleigh and Lap Robes, &c.
All the above artices are made in the *best style*, and *warranted*.
Furs refinished in the best manner.
Your orders are respectfully solicited. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John street, N. Y.
sep16-3m-*8

I. ADOLPHUS SMITH, VISITING AND WEDDING CARD ENGRAVER, Importer of French and English Stationary and Fancy Articles. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond street.
Engraving in all its branches solicited, and beautifully executed.
oct14-1y-5

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! *For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc.*, made by the Subscribers, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand, mounted with their newly improved Iron Yoke, which by a detached plate permits the Bell, without taking it from the Yoke, to be turned on its vertical axis any distance, however small, or completely round, thus lessening the danger of a fracture from repeated blows of the Clapper in one place. This Yoke also combines the moveable arm by which the Bell may be raised or lowered in its bearing if desired, thus increasing or diminishing the force of the blow. The recent adaptation of Iron Cases, in which they mould all sizes, increases their working facilities, and also enhances the quality of the casting; which improvements with those of 30 years during which the establishment has been in operation, have gained for their Bells an unequal celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone, and for which they have just received, Jan., 1854, the FIRST PREMIUM at the WORLD'S FAIR, many from this country and Europe being in competition, and which is the nineteenth Medal they have received. Being located at the junction of Railroad, Canal, and River routes, they can ship in any direction at a moment's notice. For further information apply for circular. Address, MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

JOHN A. GRAY, 95 AND 97 CLIFF STREET, COR. OF FRANKFORT street, New York, employs ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HANDS, EIGHTEEN PRESSES, large fonts of plain, and over FOUR HUNDRED VARIETIES OF JOB TYPE. Can print the largest Book or Newspaper, or the minutest Card or Label, Plain or Colored, in the CHEAPEST, BEST, and SPEEDIEST manner.
☞ Special attention given to GENERAL JOB WORK, and to PUBLISHERS' PRESSWORK. JOHN A. GRAY,
oct14-tf-5 95 and 97 Cliff street, N. Y.

JET ORNAMENTS, BRACELETS, BROOCHES, EAR RINGS, NECKLACES, CHATELAINS, &c.—Also, Jet and Gold Jewelry, Gold Mounted Jet Crosses, Brooches, and Ear-rings, comprising the largest assortment in the city, may be found at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, 527 Broadway, corner of Spring street, under the St. Nicholas Hotel. oct14-3m

M. W. KING & SON, PATENT CHAIR MAKERS, 466 and 468 Broadway.—Pivot Revolving Chairs, Recumbent Revolving Chairs, Self Acting Extension Recumbent Chairs, Dentist Chairs, Improved Invalid Wheel Chairs, Branch Reading and Writing Desks, and every variety of Mechanical Chairs for comfort and convenience.
☞ Also, by permission, manufacturers of MAJOR SEARLE'S (U.S.A.) Traveling Invalid Chair.
Fashionable Cabinet Furniture made to order.
M. W. KING, W. H. HALLICK.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CRAVATS, SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, &c.—HARBUTT & OGILVIE, MERCHANT TAILORS, 118 Bowery, near Grand street, New York. An extensive and well-selected stock of Ready-made Clothing, of the best manufacture and newest fashions, always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. In the Custom Department may be found a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings of the latest styles.
Custom Orders promptly executed. JOHN HARBUTT.
oct14-1y THOMAS OGILVIE.

GREAT BARGAINS! CARPETING 25 per cent. less than Spring prices.—Elegant Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles Velvet,		10s. to 14s. per yard.
" "	Tapestry,	8s. to 11s. per yard.
" "	Brussels,	8s. to 10s. per yard.
" "	3 Ply,	8s. to 10s. per yard.
" "	Superfine,	5s. to 7s. per yard.
" "	Ingrain,	2s. to 4s. per yard.

Also a large stock of new patterns Oil Cloths, and all other Goods pertaining to the trade, equally low. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
oct14-2m 456 Broadway, near Grand, Cheap Side.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—At a regular meeting of the Vestry of St. John the Evangelist's church, New York, held on Friday evening, 6th inst., the following resolutions were adopted.
Whereas this Vestry, in common with the entire Church, feel the melancholy loss sustained by the death of our chief shepherd, the late Rt. Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, Provisional Bishop of this Diocese, therefore
Resolved, That the expression of our heartfelt sympathy be tendered to his bereaved family.
Resolved, That while we retain a lively recollection of the invaluable life and the distinguished services to this Diocese, and the Church in general, of our late revered Bishop. We will ever gratefully cherish the memory of his late visitation of our parish, in which he administered, for the last time in the city of New York, the rite of Confirmation, and we will endeavor more seriously to lay to heart the sincere, persuasive and memorable counsel which our beloved Diocesan, then so fervently and impressively urged upon the assembled congregation while unfolding the solemn teachings of his text, "Be ye also ready." Matt. xxiv. 44.
Resolved, That the church be put in appropriate mourning.
Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the late Bishop, and also to Church papers. E. R. T. COOK, Rector.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE, Armonck, Westchester Co., N. Y., Rev. T. DYCKMAN VERMILYE, Rector.—The Eighth Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the first day of November next. For circulars, &c., apply by mail to the Rector. oct14-4t

DR. J. T. STRATTON, DENTIST, 111 Fourth Avenue, (cor 12th street,) formerly 229 Grand street, New York. oc14-1y

GENIN'S LEADING STYLE for the present Fall and Winter is a brilliant realization of the happiest design that has ever been sent into his workshop to be embodied in a gentleman's hat. He invites attention to its chaste proportions, its beautiful material, and its peerless shape. Mark the details, the fitting up, as it may be called, of the naked fabric. Everything is in keeping; all is pure and classical. Much time and great expense has been devoted to the perfectson of this model Hat, yet the price remains at the old mark—*Four Dollars.* GENIN, 214 Broadway,
oct14-2m opposite St. Paul's church

THE REV. R. C. TRENCH'S NEW WORK.—JUST PUBLISHED, SYNONYMES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; being the substance of a Course of Lectures, addressed to the Theological Students, King's College, London. By Richard Chenevix Trench, B.D., author of "The Study of Words," "Lessons on Proverbs," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. 75c.
By the same author—From the second London edition:
ON THE LESSONS IN PROVERBS By Richard Chenevix Trench, B. D. 12mo. Cloth. A new edition, revised and enlarged. 50c.
oct14-3t J. S. REDFIELD, 110 & 112, New York.

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, &c, manufactured by SHARP & STEEL, No. 216 Sixth avenue, N. Y. Designs and estimates sent to all parts of the country. au19-1y

G. T. GREEN'S SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1 Astor House, New York.
Orders punctually filled. Programme, by which every gentleman can measure himself.
G. T. GREEN respectfully announces that Shirts, guarantied to fit, will be forwarded to any part of the Union, the British Provinces, or elsewhere, on receiving from the parties sending the orders, their personal measurement, in inches, according to the formula given below.
☞ Remember, the size must be carefully and accurately taken, as all necessary allowances are made by the cutters of the establishment.
1st. Size around the neck.
2d. " " wrist.
3d. " " chest, immediately under the arm pits.
4th. Size across the shoulder.
5th. Length of arm, from the point of the shoulder to the wrist joint.
6th. Hight of the person, from the shoulder *to the knee pan.*
7th. The desired height of the collar, and any other directions as regards, style, fashion, etc.
This plan is quite unique, and will be of great value to gentlemen at a distance who find it impossible to obtain at home shirts that satisfy them in style and fit.
G. T. Green's Shirts being made on principles of proportion which can no more err than the result of a correct mathematical process, never fail to equal the anticipations of his customers. He will be found in his store at all hours to the day, for he gives his constan personal superintendence of the details of his business. ap8-1y

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, *at reduced prices*, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as RAILROAD SCALES for Trains or Single Cars, in use on nearly all the principal Railroads in the United States and Great Britain. WAREHOUSE SCALES (Dormant and Portable), HEAVY PORTABLE SCALES, on wheels, for *Foundries, Rolling Mills, Iron Houses, &c., &c.*
STORE SCALES, various modifications. HAY AND COAL SCALES, made entirely of Iron and Steel. COUNTER SCALES, &c. SMALL SCALES AND EVEN BALANCES for family use, very convenient and economical for the housekeeper. These Scales have been long known and severely tested, and are generally regarded as THE STANDARD from which there can be no appeal. Sold and warranted by
feb4-1y FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-street, N. Y

TENT WINE (*vino tento de rota*).—The subscriber having been appointed the sole Agent for the United States for the sale of Messrs. FENWICKS' (of London,) celebrated Tent Wine, now becoming to be generally used in all the Churches for the celebration of the Holy Communion, it being entirely free from those deleterious qualities so often found in other Wines, begs to offer it to the notice of the Clergy generally.
All orders sent will be promptly attended to, and put up in cases of two dozen each. GEO. SCRIVEN, Importer,
ap22-6m 93 Maiden Lane

BRONCHITIS AND KINDRED DISEASES.—By W. W. HALL, M.D., New York. Eighth Edition, 1854. $1.00.
CONTENTS: What is Bronchitis? What is Throat Ail? What is Consumption? The difference between these ailments in causes, symptoms, locality, and treatment, climate, cough, loose bowels, spitting blood, night sweats, Clerical health going South, nitrate of silver, cod liver oil, value of air and exercise when these diseases are curable, illustrations, &c. oc7-2t$

S. P. SQUIRE, [Late Squire & Brother,] Dealer in fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, and Silver ware, No. 182 Bowery, New York. All goods warranted to be such as represented. Watches of all kinds carefully repaired by experienced workmen.
Silver warranted sterling. Sep23-1y-5

LOUTREL & SON, COAL-YARD, corner 1st Avenue and Sixth street, New York. Full weight guaranteed. Orders may be left at our Residences.
REFERENCES: Rt. Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D.D.; Rev. Dr. Berrian, rector of Trinity church; Rev. Benjamin Y. Higbee, D.D.; Rev. Dr Spencer; Hon. Chas. King; Hon. Luther Bradish; Hon. Julian C Verplanck. LEWIS LOUTREL, 576 Broome street,
sep30-3m BENJ. B. LOUTREL 63 West 21st street.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery, Manufacturers and Importers of HOSIERY and UNDER GARMENTS of every description.
Importing and manufacturing largely, and having an experience of more than thirty years in the business, A. R. & Co. assure buyers that they can sell the
BEST GOODS AT VERY LOW RATES.
Silk, woolen, and cotton under-shirts and drawers, of every size and quality, made to order.
Remember the OLD STAND, 104 BOWERY.
Established in 1823. Sep. 23-tf.

BERHARD.—SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, and manufacturer of Incorruptible Teeth, No. 167 Bowery, between Delancey and Broome sts. (east side,) New York. Sep. 23-1y.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEWS for Sunday Schools, Academies, and Public Exhibitions, with Scriptural, Astronomical, Temperance, and other Paintings. A priced and illustrated catalogue of our lanterns and sliders furnished on application, and sent by mail free of charge.
McALLISTER & BROTHER, Opticians, 48 Chesnut street, Philadelphia (at the old stand, established 1796). sep16-7t$

GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, &c.—JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER, Gas-fitters, Plumbers, and Engineers. FOUNTAINS and JETS of every description.
JOHN JOHNSON, B. M. JOHNSON, } 111 East 18th street, N. Y.
sep23-1y

CRIPPEN & KREPS, Manufacturers of LARGE GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CORNICES, and other articles in Gold or Fancy Woods; Importers of Looking Glass Plates, and General Interior Decorators. Fine Oil Paintings for sale. No. 546 Broadway, New York. jyl-1y

W. H. FITZMAURICE, Veterinary Surgeon, a graduate of the R. C. V. Surgeons, London; office, corner of Seventh and North Second streets, Williamsburgh, L. I.; may be consulted daily on all diseases to which the Horse is subject, either personally or by letter. Terms of consultation, One Dollar personally, or Two Dollars by letter.
Dr. FITZMAURICE holds testimonials from several wealthy and influential men in the States, returning thanks for his skill and assiduity in the treatment of disease, and therefore feels emboldened by long practice and signal success, in presenting himself to the notice of clergymen and others who may have occasion for his services. f18-1y

VANDEWATER & HEASLEY, LOCK MANUFACTURERS, corner of Bleecker and Hammond streets, N. Y.
W. C. VANDEWATER. R. HEASLEY.
Locks and Sliding Door Trimmings; Espagulett Bars and Plated Hinges; Door and Number Plates of all descriptions for dwelling-houses, stores, &c.
☞ All orders punctually attended to. au12-1y

GILBERT HICKS, Engraver and Printer, 11 Madison, corner Rosevelt street, New York. Wedding, Visiting, Business Cards, &c., Seals, Door Plates, and Jewelry, neatly engraved. ap1-1y

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FANCY FURS.—J. DICKSON, of 316 Bowery, offers a handsome and varied stock of Hats, Caps, and Fancy White, Black, and Drab Beaver and Felt Hats for infants, boys, and misses, with a well selected stock of the various kinds of fancy Furs, in Capes, Victorines, Cuffs, Muffs, &c., all made up under our own supervision. Also, new styles of Beaver and Felt Bonnet in White, Black, and Drab, all offered at small advance. J. DICKSON,
oct7-3m 316 Bowery, one door south of Bleecker street.

HOUQUA TEA STORE, 418 Grand street, New York.—Families and Boarding-house-keepers will find it to their interest to call at this Establishment, where will be found a choice selection of first quality Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c.
oct7-1y MILLER & WATTSON, Proprietors.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—The organ hitherto used at St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J., is offered for sale a bargain. Price $300. Apply either to THOMAS MILNOR or ROBT. B. AERTSEN, Burlington, N. J. oct7 4t

EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway, New York. "THE GREATEST ATTRACTION IN THE CITY."
The objects in this Museum, numbering upwards of 1,000, were almost all taken from the tombs and ruined cities of Egypt, in the presence and under the supervision of Dr. Abbot; and it is to the copious illustrations of the domestic, political and religious economy of the Ancient Egyptians which they afford, as well as to their singularly perfect and minute state of preservation, that they owe the extraordinary interest they have excited, and the universally expressed desire to retain them in America.
The European reputation of Dr. Abbott's Collection, and the profound theories that have been drawn from it by Oriental Scholars, are well known, and the works of the following authors may be referred to for opinions of its value and importance to the history of the Age of the Ptolemies and the Pharaohs, viz.: the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wainwright, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Prof J. V. C. Smith, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Bayle St. John, Esq., Stewart Poole, Esq., M. Prisse, in the Revue Archæologique, M. Ampere, &c.
Open day and evening. Admission, twenty-five cents.
⁂ Schools, (both private and public,) family and juvenile parties, admitted on reduced terms. sep16-3m

BISHOP'S ROBES.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to the Bishops of the Church "in the United States," that he is prepared to execute with promptness, all orders for Episcopal robes, "according to the regulations of the English Church."
He also invites attention to the beautiful "velvet satin," and French "shear lawns" (of his own importations), which, "together with perfect fitting vestments," has given a celebrity to his establishment equal to his exertions, and begs to return many thanks to those Rt. Rev. gentlemen who have already favored him with their orders. NELSON JARVIS, Clerical Tailor,
mar 5-1y No. 120 Bleecker street corner Wooster street

CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING Warehouses, 374 Broadway, New York, and 101 and 103 Blackstone street, Boston, Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail, in CHILSON'S WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE MEDAL FURNACES, which, after having been subjected for the past five years to the most severe practical tests, are now most favorably known and extensively used throughout the United States and Canada; particularly approved for the quality of the air obtained, special provision being made for the supply of a large amount of PURE WARM AIR, entirely free from the effect of contact with red hot iron.
N. A. BOYNTON'S VENTILATING HEATER; an entirely new article, combining strength and durability, simplicity of construction, and economy in the use of fuel, with perfect efficiency in operation. Is entirely of cast iron, and so constructed as to prevent the escape of gasses and smoke. Four sizes adapted for brick work; five sizes of Portables.
BOYNTON'S VENTILATING WOOD FURNACE; a new and complete ventilating furnace, expressly designed for burning wood, adapted to all classes of public and private buildings, possessing peculiarities worthy the exaination of those who require a first class wood furnace.
DR. CLARK'S BOSTON SCHOOL STOVES, four sizes. Particularly commended to the attention of School Committees, and others in want of an apparatus for thoroughly and properly Warming and Ventilating Schoolrooms and Halls.
CHILSON'S NEW AND IMPROVED SCHOOL STOVES, two sizes, for wood only.
EMERSON'S Patent VENTILATORS of all sizes, and Ventilating Apparatus in every variety.
A complete assortment of IRON, BRONZED, PLATED and ENAMELED REGISTERS, including three sizes of a new and improved Pedestal Register; together with all sizes of the METROPOLITAN COOKING RANGE, a new and superior Range, embracing all the modern improvements, equally fitted for the use of Anthracite, Bituminous Coal, Coke, or Wood.
Agents in New York for the sale of THE PEURHYN AND MIRROR MARBLE MANTELS.
References to parties having our apparatus in use in all parts of the country, with explicit directions for setting the furnaces, and all information necessary for properly warming and ventilating public and private buildings, may be gratuitously obtained by application at either of our Warehouses. je3-6m

HAYES' PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE, constructed upon an entirely *new principle*, combining *great heating power* with *economy* and durability, is unsurpassed by any in use.
We offer this Furnace to the public with the utmost confidence in its efficacy as a house-warmer. By means of a simple and ingenious arrangement, the gases arising from the coal are entirely consumed within the furnace, adding at least 25 per cent. to its heating power and rendering a saving of that amount of fuel.
Also, HAYES' PATENT TUBULAR ELEVATED OVEN, COOKING RANGE, AND HEATER, so arranged that *the same fire which performs the work of the culinary department* effectually warms the sitting-room or parlour above, affording a great saving of fuel, labour, &c. It has no superior in market. More than 2,000 have been sold during the last year. Every range warranted to give satisfaction. We have several other highly approved patterns, both of Furnaces and Ranges, together with a general assortment of Hot-Air Registers, Ventilators, &c.
CAMP'S VENTILATOR, for which the inventor received a *prize medal* at the late World's in New York, a superior article for ventilating churches, dwellings, ships, railroad cars, &c., is worthy of attention.
Possessing, as we do, superior facilities for manufacturing, together with long experience in the business, and "last, though not least," a determination not to be outdone, we feel confident of success.
In offering our goods to the public, we say to all, Examine them, and satisfy yourselves of their merits.
We manufacture, from the best Housatonic Valley Iron, superior patterns of cooking, parlour, and other stoves. All which we offer at wholesale and retail upon the most reasonable terms.
GEO. L. CANNON, Agent for the RIPPOWAM COMPANY, Foundry, Stamford, Conn. Office and Warerooms, No. 406 Broadway, near Canal-street, New York. mar18-1y

HECKERS' FARINA, Prepared expressly for families, a delicate and appropriate food for all Seasons, and one of the most economical, nutritious, and wholesome preparations ever brought to the table, eminently combining the gratification of the palate, with ample and healthful sustenance of the body.
Strictly speaking, Heckers' Farina is neither stringent nor laxative, but restorative; strengthening the digestive, and absorbent system. In disordered bowels, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and even in cases of Cholera, when food is deemed admissible by the Physician, Heckers' Farina cannot fail to be salutary, and wherever known, is extensively used in Hospitals and private practice. The preservation of health, or the prevention of sickness, is at least as important as the curing of disease. People in health should therefore use Heckers' Farina freely as common food, to preserve the inestimable blessing. For sale by Grocers & Druggists generally, Wholesale by the manufacturer, HECKER & BROTHER at the Croton Mills, 201 Cherry st. New York aug19-3m

SEWING MACHINES—FOR FAMILY USE—the only one that successfully does fine sewing. For heavy work it has no superior. For sale by the Proprietors, 343 Broadway, N. Y. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. my20-1y

MEN'S & BOYS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street, have now in store, and are constantly receiving, New Goods, all of which are made in the best manner, and suitable for Southern and Western or City Trade; and we would invite the attention of purchasers to our STOCK OF CLOTHING, if they wish to secure a good profit in buying goods. We also have a good assortment of Shirts, Collars, Under Clothing, Overalls, Frocks, Hickory Shirts, Linen Coats, &c., all of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
m11-1y BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street.

INSULATED LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, for Buildings and Ships. Otis's Patent. The only method of absolute protection against lightning, as demonstrated by science and experience. Agents wanted in each State, to sell town and county rights. Great inducments offered. Orders for rods promptly filled, with complete instructions on the method or science of protection. Proprietors,
ap29-1y LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 343 Broadway.

JOHN SUTTON, MODELLER AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERER, No. 523 Sixth Avenue, between 31st and 32d streets, N. Y. N. B. Ornaments sent to all parts of the Union. jy1-6m

JOHN RAY, AUCTIONEER, Store 439 Grand street. Particular attention paid to Commission business, and prompt returns made. sep30-6m

JOHN W. PRIEST, M.A., ARCHITECT, No. 634 Broadway, New York, prepares designs and working-drawings for Churches, Parsonages, School-houses, and Dwellings, particularly Country Houses: also for Sepulchral Memorials. Commissions received for the design and execution of Church Furniture, Fonts, Monuments, &c. To ensure an interview, a few days notice by letter is advisable. sep23-1y-$

NOTICE.—A Gentleman acquainted with Episcopal singing in its various forms, would be very happy to engage his services as Basso singer in some one of the city churches. His voice for quartette singing is sweet and melodeous, and his intonation and expression in chanting is strikingly pleasing. Address *Singer*, New York City Post Office. sep30-4t

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Beautiful translucent mineral Teeth inserted according to the latest improvements from $1 to $5 per tooth.
The teeth extracted, and, in case of emergency, a set inserted without the patient leaving the office.
Peck lotion to prevent pain in extracting (without producing insensibility), prepared and used only by himself.
F. Mings warranted from 10 to 30 years.
Particular attention to the regulation and proper growth of children's teeth.
The kindest treatment to patients; fair bargains, and a truthful candid opinion, without any especial eye to the dollar department.
Office open from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Sundays, for extracting, from 9 to 10 A.M.
Superior powder for the teeth, 25 cents per box.
Tonic wash for discussed ahd bleeding gums, 25 cents per bottle.
Reference to several thousand people in New York and vicinity.
sep30-6m

NOVELTY AND UTILITY! The rarest combination of these qualities is to be found at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 BROADWAY. So large is the assortment, so extensive the variety of things Comical, things Odd, things Ingenious, things Useful, and things Recherche, that it has been styled the *"Curiosity Shop of all Nations,"* "The Palace of Elegance and Taste," &c.
TUTTLE has the satisfaction of knowing, that he has not only contributed largely to the amusement and instruction of children and youth by his importations of *superior Toys, Dolls, Games, Dissections, &c.*; but that he has also done much to educate the public taste, by imparting to it a knowledge of the *beautiful*, through the medium of the rich and exquisito productions of the combined workmanship and skill of every prominent nation on the globe. For convenience *a few* of the more prominent articles in each department are given below.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Work-boxes, Dressing-cases,	Toilet and Jewel cases,
Card, Odor, and Cigar cases,	Porte-monnaies, Tablets, Brushes,
Portfolios, Writing-desks,	Chess, Dominoes, Checkers,
Paper and Pen knives,	Alabaster, Bronze, Parian,
Taylor's Honey & Windsor Soap,	Bisque, Statuary, &c., &c.

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TUTTLE has made these articles *American*, and an almost indispensable companion to every lady, at home or traveling. He had the honor of being the *first* person to whom a *Medal* was ever awarded for their manufacture in this country, and the *only one* to whom a *Medal* was given by the *"American Institute" at its last Fair.*
He has his own patterns, and finishes and furnishes them in a style that rivals successfully the very best articles of this description imported from Paris, and *at prices from one-third to one-half less.*

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Villages, Cities, Camps, Farms,	Kitchens, Rooms, Tools,
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Magic-Lanterns, Tops, &c.	Wooly Dogs, Magnetic Fish, &c.

Coffee, Dinner, and Tea setts, &c., &c., &c.

DOLL DEPARTMENT.
Wax Dolls, undressed, and dressed in the finest fabrics; *China, Wood, India-Rubber, Papier Mache, Gutta-Percha*, the famous *"Rag Doll," Crying-Babies* of the usual kind and of India Rubber, Dressed *German Dolls*, and indeed every kind, dressed and undressed, to suit the little ones at home.

GAME DEPARTMENT.
This includes over 500 VARIETIES of *Games, Dissections, Puzzles, Metamorphoses*, &c., such as

German Tactics, Anagrams,	Paul and Virginia, Ruth,
Magic Ring, Conundrums,	Bible History, Poor Richard,
London cries, Regetta, &c., &c.	Uncle Tom, United States, &c., &c.
Lady of London, Jenny Lind,	National Costumes, &c., &c., &c

BABY-JUMPER DEPARTMENT.
Hundreds of thousands of these invaluable articles have been disposed of since their introduction by TUTTLE; dispensing the blessing of health and happiness to as many infants and untold comfort and delight to mothers. The inventor has made *many improvements*, rendering the Jumper of the utmost importance to every parent.
N. B. *The Elastics, or Springs, are now warranted.*
TUTTLE most respectfully commends his large and varied stock to the friendly notice of the public. Fresh arrivals by almost every steamer. Each department has a competent and attentive clerk, and for the convenience of those not familiar with our language, both *German* and *French* ladies and gentlemen are in attendance, who, with the other clerks, will do all in their power to render a visit to the *"Emporium"* pleasant and agreeable.
N. B.—Visitors are always welcome, and goods shown cheerfully.
N. B.—The famous "AUTOMATON BIRD TREE," with flying birds, running water, music playing, and elegant clock, is still as attractive and wonderful as when it first arrived from the *"Great London Exhibition."*
f11-1y TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 BROADWAY.

PURE JUICE WINES, FOR MEDICINAL AND SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a select assortment of the finest grades of wine, for the abovenamed uses.
ap15-1y GEO. E. MENDUM, 18 Wall street.

THE OLD AND NEW CHURCH.—$1000 WILL BE paid to any person who will prove the following statements to be untrue. D'ORSAY'S WATERPROOF FRESCO. *Important to Builders.* Decoration of Churches, Halls, &c.
This most excellent composition, which has so long been needed, is fast taking the place of the old mode of decorating, which is so easily soiled; as it is a well-known fact, which cannot be contradicted, that nine-tenths of the Fresco which is done in this country is defaced in less than a year after its completion in consequence of leaky roofs; by the use of the Water-Proof Composition this difficulty is entirely obviated. It has also many other advantages over the other mode, besides being proof against leaks, as it is warranted not to fade or mildew, resisting damps of all kinds, and also to wash with soap and water without affecting the surface in the least. The proprietor is willing to decorate any church in the United States in the highest style of art, and forfeit the contract to the committee or any other person who will cause water to come through the plaster without boring or the use of acids, to deface the painting, or wash it from the wall without a strong alkali. This is no humbug or quack stuff, no glue and whitewash mixture, as the old mode is. I speak from experience, that from nearly ten years' practice among water colors, I frequently found my work spoiled from leaks, which either had to be repaired at great expense, or ever deface the painting. We now offer this new Water-Proof Composition to the public, for experience teaches us that no society will throw away their money on the old mode of Frescoing, when, for a trifle more, they can have some thing durable. Builders and Committees about building or repairing churches, will find this article to their advantage.
The following is one among a great number of certificates
"Williamsburg, Feb. 8, 1854.
"This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Building Committee of the Reformed Dutch Church of Williamsburg, have seen John S. D'Orsay's Waterproof Fresco tested with scrubbing-brush and water, on a panel in our church, and after hard-scrubbing without defacing, believe the composition, claimed by him as his invention, to be the best decorative substance for churches, halls, and private dwellings, now in use, as it resists leaks from the roof, and will also wash without injury to the painting. The style of painting is also highly creditable to the artist, whose long experience gives his pencil and admirable delicacy and accuracy, both in outline and shading.
F. V. MORRELL, 12 Grand street, cor. North First.
J. S. BURR, 129 South Ninth street.
WILLIAM FERRIS, 373 Grand street.
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